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THE NECROPOLIS OF ANCON.

FIRST VOLUME.

THE
NECROPOLIS OF ANCON
IN PERU

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A CONTRIBUTION TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF
THE CULTURE AND INDUSTRIES
OF THE
EMPIRE OF THE INCAS

BEING THE RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS MADE ON THE SPOT

BY
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TRANSLATED
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PLATES
OF THE
FIRST VOLUME

THE NECROPOLIS AND ITS GRAVES

(PLATES 1—34a)

The Plates of the first volume give a general picture of the Necropolis. They convey a detailed knowledge of the method of burial customary at Ancon, at the same time showing how the various objects, which are specially illustrated in the second and third volume, were obtained from the graves.

A plan and several views display the characteristic scenery surrounding the Necropolis. To this is naturally appended, as the second division of the volume, the study of the graves opened during the excavations — their arrangement as well as the disposition of the bodies contained in them, the diverse treatment of which is best shown by grouping a number of sections together.

The third and more essential part of this volume is devoted to the dead themselves, and to their style of equipment, hitherto observed in no other place. The fourth part exhibits sundry objects serving to decorate the graves, and the parting gifts in their peculiar coverings.

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At the beginning of the sixteenth Century there existed in South America two civilized States at the height of their prosperity. Both had their origin and seat on the uplands of the Cordilleras which traverse the whole Continent; both had been developed in the temperate, almost cold climate of the higher alpine regions. Such were the Chibcha State in the north, and that of the Incas in the south, which differed at once in the extent of their respective domains. While in the north, that is, the present Colombia, the civilized area was restricted to a relatively small district on the upland plateaux and valleys of Bogotá and Tunja, the empire of the Incas reached far and wide, embracing the present Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and a considerable portion of north Chile, and extending its sway on the one hand to the barren Pacific coastlands, on the other to the hot region of primeval forest on the east slope of the Andes.

Our knowledge of the Chibcha culture is but slight. No important architectural monuments have survived from pre-Columbian times, and but meagre reports have reached us even from the early period of the Conquest. The case is very different with Peru. This vast, well-ordered State, with its imposing monumental works and highly developed industries, excited the wonder of the Conquerors and their successors, who have handed down to us in detailed accounts and descriptions both the history of the Incas and their own observations on the state of the land. Much legendary matter and many fanciful exaggerations have doubtless been presented and accepted either as historic truth, or at least as conscientious relations. And although the long-standing and almost lavish glorification of the Inca state, as disclosed in the reports of the Spanish archives, must yield to more modest estimates, still the conditions have thereby been brought more home to us, and thus rendered more intelligible.

But even in the case of the ancient Inca state, at present one territory alone still bears in its numerous monuments eloquent witness to the high pitch of Culture, which in the course of many ages had here acquired a peculiar and independent development. This territory is the ancient land of Peru, whilom the special seat of Inca rule. Ruins of grandly-conceived buildings occur in many parts of the present Peru, the most noteworthy however on the extensive upland plateau now shared between the republics of Peru and Bolivia. All these structures and works in stone reveal perseverance in heavy manual labour and an educated taste for architecture, combined with skill in the treatment of the material employed.

But, for our knowledge of the contemporary culture of more far-reaching importance has been the discovery of numerous objects, which as industrial products belonged to the domestic economy of those peoples. All these objects have been excellently preserved, a fact due to the scarcely accidental coincidence of two circumstances — climate and worship of the dead. To the dry climate, restricted as it was to a narrow strip of the Peruvian seaboard, we are primarily indebted for the fact, that the rich contents of piously equipped graves have in manifold instances reached us uninjured, and that

consequently the picture of a culture speedily swept away by the Spanish conquerors may still be restored with a certain relative fulness.

To such sepulchral finds the present work is devoted, finds which, unlike the monumental buildings, being concealed below the surface had till now escaped notice, and which not only reveal the customary treatment of the dead, but also carry us back to the busy life and inner soul of the ancient Indian populations. At the same time this scope of the work is so far limited, that it comprises only a faithful reproduction and description of objects brought to light in a single Peruvian burial-place, although certainly one of great extent — the ANCON NECROPOLIS.

The ancient Inca domain embraced lands of the most diverse climates and productiveness. The climatic extremes lie between a cold highland region inhabited to a height of over 13,000 feet, and a hot seaboard washed by the waves of the Pacific Ocean. The true home of the Incas were the uplands, where are found the remains of the great stone structures, whereas the lowlands were not incorporated in their empire till later times. The buildings of these lowlands, mostly of adobe, cannot compare with the stone edifices of the plateau. But this inferiority is compensated by the rich contents of their graveyards, comprising all the perishable articles of daily use, which could not resist the damp climate of the higher regions. For along the coast all is bare and arid, from Tumbes southwards far into the present Chile for a stretch of nearly twenty degrees of latitude. Here the rainless zone is due to the influence of the oceanic currents and meteorological peculiarities acting in combination with the relief of the land. Above this narrow but still varying strip of coastlands tower the Andean Cordilleras, their spurs projecting here and there seawards, elsewhere forming advanced ridges of bare dark rocks, which contrast sharply with the bright seasands filling the broad bights and often heaped up in shifting dunes.

Rushing mountain streams bedded in wide valleys descend from the Cordilleras coastwards, the larger rivers alone reaching the sea, while most of the others run out in the porous soil. Along the windings of the former is unfolded a luxuriant vegetation; for wherever fresh water is available the sandy ground displays great fertility, the steep slope of the riverbeds at the same time facilitating artificial irrigation. The green bottom lands appear like oases in the wilderness, severed from each other by waterless tracts, the necessity of traversing which enhances the dangers and hardships of the desert life.

At present these oases form a centre of the sugar industry, are well cultivated but thinly peopled. Before the Spanish invasion they supported a large population, as certified by the reports of the old chroniclers, and attested by the extensive spaces strewn with ruins, by the burial grounds, the terraced lands and aqueducts planned for agricultural purposes.

Here dwelt under local rulers small tribes and peoples, either independently or grouped in larger communities. Long before their reduction by the Incas they had developed a considerable culture. Each civilising centre, itself closely dependent on the fertility of the soil, became at the same time a sacred seat of religion, such as Chimu, the present Trujillo and the Pachacámac valley had once been and under the sway of the Incas still continued to be. The Incas had found it an easy task to incorporate in their extensive dominions these warlike but still feeble inhabitants of the coast. The culture, which they here found already deeprooted, explains how the short interval of scarcely 150 years sufficed, with many traditional customs and usages, to naturalize the laws and even the religious rites of the Inca empire, and to make the several tribes appear as members of a single state. For

the inhabitants of the hot coastlands as well as of the cold uplands, the natives of Cuzco and Quito, and thence southwards to Chile, all belonged to one race. This racial homogeneity also conditioned a certain uniformity in the development of their culture. At the same time it would be a mistake to regard the beginning of this culture among the reduced peoples as the exclusive merit of the Inca rule. Certain peculiarities in habits, dress and industrial products still doubtless lived on in the various tribes even after their reduction, just as different districts were noted for special artistic objects, giving rise to an interchange of local commodities.

Settlements had been made not only in the large fertile oases, but also in other tracts less favoured by nature. Amongst the latter was the Bay of Ancon lying 24 miles to the north of Callao, but whose old Indian name has long been forgotten. A broad valley opens on the bay, although the plain is watered by no fertilising stream. In vain the eye seeks the repose of refreshing verdure on this arid shore, which nevertheless was once inhabited, as shown by its extensive cemetery and the terrace-works of the encircling hills. It is obvious, however, that here dwelt a poor population, whose settlement was of slight importance, and which could probably at no time point to any great monuments. But just as the overwhelmed and again recovered Pompeii gives us a clearer insight into the domestic life of classical antiquity than the ruins of far more historically momentous places, Ancon also is destined at least for a long time to remain the most important storehouse for our knowledge of the old Peruvian culture. The great cities of Peru have been overthrown, her burial-places rifled, sites renowned in history consigned to oblivion. But thanks to its secluded position in a desert district, the Ancon Necropolis long escaped the notice of greedy treasure-hunters, while the salt-charged soil combined with a rainless climate happily retained in good condition the rich stores committed to the earth.

All fixed landmarks are lacking that might determine the age of the Ancon graves, or roughly limit the period to which they belong. Many of these graves contain not one only, but frequently two or three bodies, and in isolated cases quite a group, disposed either side by side or one above the other. Doubtless most of the pits clearly show that the same grave was utilised at different times; yet others again are not lacking, which leave no room for doubting that the bodies found in them were deposited contemporaneously. This practice of burial in common, as well as the circumstance that in previous years the Ancon Necropolis had already been extensively ransacked, renders it almost impossible even approximately to estimate the whole number of bodies that had been interred in this arid soil. They may however be calculated at several thousand. Such a large number may doubtless cause surprise; for in the absence of water and vegetation, a large population might appear to be altogether excluded, but for the neighbouring bay, which abounding in fish might have supplied the inhabitants with a large portion of their sustenance. The circumstance however may be explained simply enough by the very obvious assumption that for many generations a small community here found its last resting-place, hence that the graves belong to different periods, and that besides those of more recent date there are others, which must be referred to a far more remote time, possibly dating hundreds of years further back. Whether interments here took place even after the Spanish Conquest of the land has not yet been shown. This however might well be the case, were the origin strictly authenticated of the few objects of European manufacture, which are supposed to have been taken from the Ancon graves.

Even at an early period solitary sepulchral finds from various parts of Peru had already been figured by travellers and collectors in scientific works, or deposited in European museums, mostly with incorrect statements regarding their provenance. But Tschudi and Rivero's valuable work, published in

the middle of the present century, was the first to impart to a wider circle of students a more detailed account of the available materials, thereby greatly stimulating the "collecting mania" of European travellers, as well as of some opulent natives. In accordance with the expansion acquired in recent times by ethnological studies, the prehistoric relations in Peru also attracted increasing attention. Our public collections, foremost amongst which the Berlin ethnological Museum, possess a considerable number of Peruvian antiquities. More thorough and comprehensive works have also appeared. Thus Squier has published an excellent account of his researches on the ancient Peruvian buildings, while Charles Wiener has recently attempted in a richly illustrated volume to combine his own observations with the hitherto ascertained facts in a general picture of ancient Peruvian culture. Unfortunately the value of his work is materially lessened by the untrustworthy character of the details, by the arbitrary designation of the ethnical types and landscapes, prepared mostly from familiar photographs, as well as by the almost completely erroneous indication of the provenance of the earthenware figured in the volume.

However valuable in other respects may be the works hitherto published, none of them except Squier's contain much more than the results of hasty journeys, representations of specially remarkable finds, or summaries of historical studies. Not a single ruined city or burial-place had ever been opened up and turned to account for scientific purposes. The work herewith presented to the public must accordingly be regarded as a first attempt in this direction.

The finds here figured are the result of the exhumations carried out under the direction of the authors, during a residence of several months at Ancon in the year 1875. They afford an insight into the domestic relations of the ancient Indian population; they enable us to draw conclusions respecting their private and public life, the prevalent views and artistic skill, the bent of taste and colour sense of those times. Associated in Peru with the worship of the dead were all objects of daily use — garments and personal ornaments, weapons and badges of distinction, tools, earthenware in the most manifold forms, toys, articles of the toilet and provisions; even the domestic animals had to follow their owners to the grave. Over and above all this, in Ancon a method of interment was discovered hitherto elsewhere unknown in any part of Peru, thanks to which a large number of artistic costumes and richly coloured textile fabrics have been preserved.

The objects brought to light in Ancon are of themselves alone suggestive of manifold reflections. But a detailed monographic treatment of the locality was all the more urgently demanded, that the hope of other burial-places being revealed grows less from year to year. Should however such sites be discovered in other parts of Peru, and the labour not be grudged of an exhaustive survey, this monograph would then indeed completely answer its purpose, affording a basis for a comparative study which might lead to many general inferences on the mutual relations of the ancient Peruvians. But it was above all imperative to supply authentic materials, in order to prepare the way for the future solution of many still moot points, and place in a clear light the data, on which our knowledge of the evolution of South American culture must be firmly grounded and removed as far as possible from the field of conjecture. With this view the authors have confined themselves to the faithful reproduction of the objects collected by themselves, thus excluding all doubt regarding the authenticity of the materials here figured. The Plates are intended to reproduce the sepulchral finds with the greatest accuracy, the accompanying text merely offering short explanations of the objects themselves.

The work comprises as complete a presentation as possible of the dead equipped in mummy fashion, of the garments, the various textiles and their patterns. To these are added in less detail the clay, metal, wooden and other objects. The work concludes with the scientific sections executed by

Professor Dr. L. Wittmack, Professor R. Virchow M.D. L.L.D. F.R.S. and Professor Dr. A. Nehring. These sections shed fresh light on the alimentary plants cultivated or introduced into Ancon; they also deal with the cranial types of the inhabitants of Ancon, and the various breeds of domestic animals. It is incumbent on us to express our heartfelt thanks to these gentlemen for contributions, which add so much to the thoroughness of the work.

The collection as a whole has passed into the possession of the Royal Ethnological Museum, Berlin, while the duplicates have been consigned to the Museums of Leipzig, Dresden and Karlsruhe.

For the excellent execution and general finish of the work we are deeply indebted to the painters, whose names are mentioned in the several Divisions, to the lithographic Institute and the publishers.

Berlin, March 1887.

The Authors.

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I.

THE NECROPOLIS AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

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In the recent history of Peru Ancon plays a no inconsiderable part. Here Cochrane concealed his fleet, and here Santamaria landed his troops to free the country from the Spanish yoke. The importance this seaboard must have had before the arrival of the Spaniards is shown by its extensive burial-places. But at the time of the Conquest Ancon seems to have already been abandoned. Although several of the early expeditions passed this way, no special mention of the district occurs in any report, nor has a single name in the old local tongue been perpetuated.

On this barren rainless coast low rocky spurs of the Cordilleras project seawards. But their narrow rugged headlands enclose few sheltered havens, so that a safe inlet, such as that of Ancon, even at a time when navigation was limited to a coasting trade, must have already formed a familiar harbour of refuge for fishermen. The blocks detached from the cliffs become ground down by the fierce surf, and reduced to fine sand together with the shells cast up by the waves. The almost constantly prevailing sea breeze blows the loose sand on the slop of the hills to a considerable height, filling with shifting dunes the bays stretching inland. In such a bay some 22 miles north of Lima lies the Ancon Necropolis, burial-place of many generations.

This graveyard was long known, and already even partly plundered by treasure-seekers, before it was rendered accessible by the construction of a railway, and before the establishment of a small watering place had attracted general attention to the spot. Vessels setting sail in ballast had often shipped with the sand mummies and various objects from the graves, and in this way not a few articles had reached Europe. In the following pages are exhibited the results of the first systematic examination of the Necropolis carried out in the year 1875.

The Plates of the first Part have been executed by the landscape painter J. Fiebiger of Dresden from the drawings taken on the spot by A. Stübel.

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II.
THE SEVERAL GRAVES.

(PLATES 5—10.)

Outwardly undistinguished by any special marks, the graves lie grouped together in the arid hilly ground of the broad valley, in some places closely packed, in others more scattered over an area of about a square kilometer. Although most of them are confined to the space enclosed by a low wall constructed of loose blocks, rows of graves, as shown on the Plan, Plate 1, also occur beyond this badly preserved enclosure, which dates probably from different epochs.

Most of the graves are simple pits of no great depth, while others take the form of shafts sunk vertically through the stratified alluvial system, in some cases attaining a depth of over 6 meters and revealing special peculiarities corresponding to the equipment of the dead buried in them. Thus the mummy packs most richly decorated and provided with false heads are often found in niche-like lateral enlargements of such deeply sunk shafts. Besides those merely sunk in the hardened earthen layers, graves also occur, whose walls are rudely faced with masonry.

Against the pressure of the sand required to fill up the pits efforts were made to protect the mummy packs partly by matting, partly by a slight wooden framework. More completely, however, than by these totally inadequate although well-meant contrivances, the same object was achieved in those graves, where the dead were interred under clay vessels or fragments of clay vessels.

Respecting the interments themselves the following important points are to be noticed. In many graves only one body was found; in others two or three placed at the same level, while in a third class they were found lying at different levels one above another. Lastly a fourth class of common graves should be mentioned, in which the whole space presented by the pit was thickly occupied with the dead.

Here are many indications that in one and the same pit burials took place at quite different times, suggesting the idea of family graves. On the other hand, in the graves containing mummy packs in several superimposed layers, it may also be frequently noticed that a less degree of care was bestowed on the equipment of the upper packs than on those occupying the lowest place in the shaft. The bodies of children also were often deposited in the upper sections. In the common graves bodies diversely equipped, some in a poorer some in a richer style, are found lying side by side. At several points of the great Necropolis poorly equipped bodies were met quite superficially interred.

A general illustration of these remarks is offered by the views on Plates 5—9 of various graves opened during the excavations, and still more by the disposition of the sections given on Plate 10.

¹ The Plates have been executed by the landscape painter J. Fiebiger of Dresden from the drawings taken on the spot by A. Stübel.

PLATES OF PART II.

6. Deep-grave of the false-headed Mummies	Plate 5
7. Exposed graves with Mummies of a simple type	" 6
8. Solitary grave of a simply equipped Mummy	" 7
9. Interments under earthenware vessels	" 8
10. Interments under fragments of earthenware	" 9
11. Sections of the graves	" 10

III.

THE MUMMIES IN THEIR VARIOUS EQUIPMENTS.

(PLATES 11—30.)

Here also the style of burial bestowed on the dead has been determined by social usages, religious views, long established habits and customs, as well as by outward circumstances. After his daily labour the Indian reposes in a crouching attitude, squatting on his heels, with knees drawn up to the chin; and after his life's labour he is consigned to eternal rest in the same attitude. In the course of time definite rules were matured for the treatment of the bodies, whose preservation here as in Egypt was favoured by the dry climate and a sandy soil charged with salt. That diverse modifications were prescribed by the social position, rank and opulence of the departed must be taken for granted amongst a cultured people, and the assumption is to the fullest extent confirmed by these sepulchral finds.

Soon after death the body was brought to the squatting attitude. By means of bandages the knees were drawn close to the upper part of the body, the fingers and toes bound with soft strings and the long hair made fast with straps or fillets. But while the poorer classes, that is, the great bulk of the people, had to be satisfied with plain cotton cloth for sewing up the bodies, a sumptuous equipment was provided for the members of distinguished families.

In both styles of equipment, whether enveloped in cotton, seaweed or foliage, wrapped in simple or ornamental cloths, packed in matting or swathed in furs, the bodies form what for want of a better name we have called mummy packs.

Besides the usual mummy packs, such as in their diverse equipment have long been known from various parts of Peru, Ancon presents the first example of a very peculiar group characterised by the addition of a false head and essentially different from all other forms of mummy packs. Undoubtedly the fundamental idea here was to represent the form of an Indian seated and covered with clothes. How well the deception succeeded is shown in the first Plates of this section, in which, beginning with the most complete equipment, the mummy packs are disposed in a series terminating in the simplest and poorest style of burial.

The adults are followed by the children, with whom the bodies were more frequently interred at full length. The small mummy packs are prepared in a careful but simple manner, and present a special interest through the toys accompanying them as parting gifts.

The section terminates with representations of different parts of the bodies intended to show the state of preservation and the special manner of preparing head, hands and feet, as well as the fact that both painting and tattooing were here in vogue.

Plates 28-30 have been prepared by Herr Schmidt, all the rest by Herr A. Weifs after the Originals in Berlin. In the several descriptions the few cases are specially mentioned, in which the illustrations of this section had to be based on the sketches taken on the spot.

PLATES OF PART III.

a. False-headed Mummies.

12.	Large Mummy with false head	Plate 11
13.	Front and back view of the false head of the Mummy figured on Plate 11	" 12
14.	Side view of the Mummy figured on Plates 11 and 12	" 13
15.	Two Mummies from one Grave	" 14
16.	Front and back view of a Mummy with a false head and funeral accompaniments	" 15
17.	Sumptuous Mummy Pack	" 16
18.	Side view and section of the Mummy figured on Plate 16	" 17
19.	Mummies with wig and ear ornaments	" 18
20.	Method of packing the false-headed Mummies	" 19
21.	Method of packing the false-headed Mummies (continued)	" 20
22.	False heads of the Mummy packing	" 21
23.	Wigs of the false heads	" 21a

b. Simply equipped Mummies.

24.	A Mummy richly arrayed	" 22
25.	Front and back view of a Mummy with weaving implements	" 23
26.	Simple Mummies in coloured striped cerements	" 24
27.	Poorly equipped Mummy	" 25
28.	Poorly equipped Mummy	" 26
29.	Two simply equipped Mummies diversely packed	" 27

c. Mummies of Children and Details.

30.	Mummies of Children	" 28
31.	Infant Mummies. — Tattooed and painted limbs	" 29
32.	Decoration of the body. — Section of a simple Mummy	" 30

IV.

DECORATION OF THE GRAVES.

(PLATES 31—34a.)

With the stately figures seated in the graves more or less numerous objects were found, which served either to decorate the tomb, or as badges of personal distinction.

Amongst these were long spear-like shafts of light fragile reed, with tufts of variegated wool and banner-like appendages at the tip; also shorter staves of reed and cruciform reed frames spun over with variegated woollen threads; further, quite as numerous as the last and of equally enigmatic significance, those decorations which we have described as sepulchral Tablets.

Of less symbolical import are the only other accompaniments in this section — aliments and some utensils, here reproduced exactly as they were taken from the graves. To these are added some of the animals found in the pits, and of the matting used in the packing.

The Plates have been executed by Herr Schmidt and Fräulein M. Hennig.

PLATES OF PART IV.

33. Banner-like Decorations	Plate 31
34. Thread-wound Rods; Crosses and Sepulchral Tablets	" 32
35. Painted Sepulchral Tablets	" 33
36. Painted Grave Tablets (continued)	" 33a
37. Sepulchral Deposits	" 34
38. Animals as Sepulchral Offerings. — Matting used at Burials.	" 34a

VORBERICHT.

In ihrer Sitzung vom 16. September d. J. beschloss die semitische Section des fünften internationalen Orientalisten-Congresses einstimmig eine Resolution des Inhalts:

„Die Section erachtet es für sehr wünschenswerth, dass die photographischen Aufnahmen persischer Denkmäler und Inschriften, welche Herr Dr. F. Stolze im Juni des Jahres 1878, nach Beendigung seiner Expedition mit Dr. Andreas, auf dem Rückwege nach Europa gemacht, zur Publication gelangen.“

Die Resolution war von dem Vorsitzenden mit Rücksicht auf das lebhafte Interesse beantragt, welches die der Section in einer Anzahl von Abzügen vorgelegten Aufnahmen bei den Mitgliedern derselben erregt hatten. Auf den gefassten Beschluss hin erklärte sich die Verlagsfirma von A. Asher & Co. zu Berlin und London bereit, die Publication zu übernehmen, und setzte sich zu diesem Zwecke wie mit dem Herausgeber des Werkes, Herrn Dr. Stolze, so mit dem Unterzeichneten in's Einvernehmen, welcher den ihm von dem Herausgeber und den Verlegern vorgelegten Plan der Publication seinerseits nur gutheissen konnte. Dass die Ausführung des Planes im Sinne der Resolution erfolgt, dafür bürgt das vorgelegte Probeblatt.

Berlin,
3. December 1881.

Prof. Dr. EB. SCHRADER,

Präsident der semitischen Section des internationalen Orientalisten-Congresses.

INHALTSVERZEICHNISS

BAND I.

PERSEPOLIS.

a. Südost-Gebäude.

1. Ansicht von Süd.
2. Relief, Kampf mit dem Löwen, Ostportal.
3. „ Thorhüter.
4. „ Kampf mit dem Ungeheuer.
5. „ König mit Begleitern, Nordportal, rechts.
6. „ König mit Begleitern, Südportal, rechts.
7. „ Kampf mit dem Löwen, Westportal rechts.

b. Palast des Xerxes.

8. Ansicht vom Centralhügel (Nord).
9. Relief, Männer mit Steinbock.
10. „ Männer mit Steinbock.
11. „ drei Männer, Südseite.
12. „ drei Männer, Westseite.
13. „ König mit Begleitern, Ostportal.
14. „ König mit Begleitern, Nordportal, links.
15. „ zwei Figuren, östlicher Pfeiler.
16. Ansicht von Nordost mit Haupttreppe.
17. Haupttreppe (von Osten) mit Reliefs und Inschrift.
18. „ „ „ mit Reliefs und Inschrift.
19. Mitteltreppe (von Westen), Reliefs.
20. „ „ „ Reliefs.
21. „ „ „ Keilinschrift, rechts.
22. „ „ „ „ mittlere.
23. „ „ „ „ links.
24. Westlicher Nordpfeiler mit Inschrift.
25. Östlicher Nordpfeiler mit Inschrift.

c. Palast des Artaxerxes III (Ochus).

26. Keilinschrift, links.
27. „ rechts.
28. Keilinschrift mit Löwe.
- d. Palast des Darius.
29. Ansicht von Süd, im Vordergrund die Mitteltreppe des Xerxes.
30. Relief, Kampf mit dem Ungeheuer, West.
31. „ Kampf mit dem Stier, West.
32. „ Kampf mit dem Ungeheuer, Ost.
33. „ Löwenwürger, Ost.
34. „ Figur, Nordost.
35. „ König mit Begleitern, Ost.
36. „ Figur, Nordost.

37. Relief, König mit Begleitern, Süd, rechts.
 38. „ Thorhüter, Südfront, Westseite, links.
 39. „ Thorhüter am Westportal des Artaxerxes III.
 40. „ Westtreppe des Artaxerxes III, rechts.
 41. „ Westtreppe des Artaxerxes III, Mitte, mit Keilinschrift.
 42. „ Westtreppe des Artaxerxes III, links.
 43. Keilinschrift, Süd, rechts,
 44. „ „ Mitte,
 45. „ „ links,
 46. Südwestpfeiler mit Keilinschrift,
- } alle vom Xerxes
herührend.
47. Keilinschrift, Westtreppe, von Artaxerxes III (vide 41).
 48. „ „ von Artaxerxes III (vide 41).
 49. Pahlavi-Inschriften des Südportals.

e. Central-Gebäude.

50. Ansicht von Ost.
51. Relief, König auf dem Thron.
52. „ König mit Begleitern.

f. Hundert-Säulen-Halle.

53. Ansicht der Ausgrabungen, von Süd.
54. Ansicht der Ausgrabungen, „ „
55. Stier am Eingang, Nordwest.
56. Relief, Thorhüter, Nordwest.
57. „ König mit Garden, Nordseite.
58. „ König mit Garden, Nordseite.
59. „ König mit Völkertypen, Südseite.
60. „ König mit Völkertypen, „
61. „ Kampf mit dem Löwen, Westseite.
62. „ Kampf mit dem Ungeheuer, Westseite.
63. „ Kampf mit dem Stier, Ostseite.
64. „ Kampf mit dem Ungeheuer, Ostseite.

g. Details.

65. 66. Details von den Palästen des Xerxes, Artaxerxes III (Inschriftenfragment) und Darius.
- 67 bis 69. Säulendetails aus der Hundertsäulenhalle.

h. Königsgräber.

70. Königsgrab I.
71. „ II.
72. „ II, innere Ansicht.
73. „ III.

PERSEPOLIS

DIE ACHAEMENIDISCHEN UND SASANIDISCHEN

DENKMÄLER UND INSCRIFTEN

VON

PERSEPOLIS, ISTAKHR, PASARGADAE, SHÂHPÛR

ZUM ERSTEN MALE PHOTOGRAPHISCH AUFGENOMMEN

VON

F. STOLZE

IM ANSCHLUSSE AN DIE EPIGRAPHISCH-ARCHAEOLOGISCHE EXPEDITION IN PERSIEN

VON

F. C. ANDREAS.

HERAUSGEGEBEN

AUF VERANLASSUNG DES FÜNFTEN INTERNATIONALEN ORIENTALISTEN-CONGRESSES ZU BERLIN

MIT EINER BESPRECHUNG DER INSCRIFTEN

VON

TH. NÖLDEKE.

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71. „ II.
72. „ II, innere Ansicht.
73. „ III.

BAND II.

PERSEPOLIS.

i. Halle des Xerxes.

74. Ansicht, von Süd.
 75. „ von Nordost.
 76 bis 86. Reliefs der grossen Doppeltreppe (mit der Inschrift des Xerxes).

k. Propyläen.

87. Vorderansicht.
 88. Hinteransicht.
 89 bis 92. Keilinschriften des Xerxes.

l. Varia.

93. Stiereapital.
 94. Grosse Treppe zur Terrasse.
 95. Inschriften des Darius auf der Südseite der Plattform.
 96. Nach Takht i Abū Nasr bei Shirāz transportirte Portale.

m. Generalansichten.

97. Von Königsgrab II aus.
 98. Von Königsgrab I aus.
 99. Von Süd aus.

ISTAKHR.

a. Naksh i Radjab.

100. Relief, rechts.
 101. „ der Rückwand.
 102. „ links.
 103. „ links, Inschrift.
 104. Grosse Pahlavi-Inschrift auf der Rückwand.
 105. Takht i Taus.

b. Naksh i Rustam.

106. Grab I.
 107. „ II.
 108. „ III (Grab des Darius).
 109. „ III „ „ „ obere Keilinschrift (a).
 110. „ III „ „ „ untere „ (b).
 111. „ III „ „ „ seitliche „ (a).
 112. „ IV.
 113. Ansicht der Gräber und des Feuertempels (Kaabah i Zardusht).
 114. Feueraläre.
 115. Sasanidisches Relief I.
 116. „ „ I. Inschrift.
 117. „ „ II.
 118. „ „ III.

119. Sasanidisches Relief, IV.

120. „ „ IV, Inschrift.
 121. „ „ V und VI.
 122. „ „ VII.

c. Hādjtābād.

123. Thor von Istakhr.
 124. Ansicht des Palasts von Istakhr.
 125. Säule ebendasselbst.
 126. Bilingue Pahlavi-Inschrift Shāhpūrs I. von Tang i Shāh Sarvān.

PASARGADAE.

127. Felsenweg im Tang i Bulak.
 128. Grab des Kyros.
 129. Grab des Kyros.
 130. Magierhaus.
 131. Generalansicht von Pasargadae.
 132. Kyros-Relief.
 133. Pfeiler mit trilinguer Keilinschrift des Kyros.
 134. Einzelstehender Pfeiler mit trilinguer Keilinschrift des Kyros.
 135. Feuertempel.
 136. Plattform (Takht i Sulaimān).
 137. Relieffragmente.

SHÂHPÛR.

138. Sasanidisches Relief I, rechte Seite des Flusses (vor und nach der Felsensprengung).
 139. Sasanidisches Relief II, rechts (mit Inschrift des Narses).
 140. Sasanidisches Relief III, rechts (vor und nach der Ausgrabung).
 141. Sasanidisches Relief IV, rechts.
 142. „ „ V, links.
 143. „ „ VI, links.
 144. „Moschee“.

VARIA.

145. Sasanidische Reliefs bei Barm i Dilak (Shiraz).
 146. „ „ von Sahrā i Bahrām.
 147. Feuertempel beim alten Naubandadjān.

PHOTOGRAMMETRISCH AUFGENOMMENE PLÄNE.

- 148 bis 150. Persepolis.

Das vorstehend aufgeführte Werk wird in zwei Bänden gross Folio — im Formate dieses Prospekts — erscheinen: der erste Band soll im April 1882, der zweite Band im October 1882 zur Ausgabe gelangen.

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PERUVIAN ANTIQUITIES

THE
NECROPOLIS OF ANCON
IN PERU

A SERIES OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE
CIVILISATION AND INDUSTRY
OF THE
EMPIRE OF THE INCAS

BEING THE RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS MADE ON THE SPOT

BY

W. REISS AND A. STÜBEL

WITH THE AID OF THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE ROYAL MUSEUMS OF BERLIN

LONDON

ASHER & Co

15, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN W. C.

1881.

The interest naturally aroused by all special and independently developed civilisations has long directed the attention of ethnographers, archaeologists and historians to the antiquities of Peru. A study of the pre-Spanish Peruvian Monuments serves to illustrate, supplement and occasionally to rectify the statements of the Conquerors and their contemporaries, as well as the apparently exaggerated descriptions of the civilisation of the Incas handed down by the writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Apart from the ruins of buildings often carried out on a colossal scale, the contents of piously furnished graves abounding in objects of Art and industry, best enable us to form a relatively complete picture of a culture with such incredible rapidity destroyed by the Spanish invaders. Solitary specimens of the „finds“ obtained by explorers were long ago figured in scientific works by travellers and collectors, or consigned to European Museums, but mostly without a sufficient indication of the places where they have been found. A more thorough knowledge of these treasures was revealed to the general public by the sumptuous work of von Tschudi and Riquelme about the middle of the present century, and a fresh stimulus was thereby given both to explorers and opulent residents to make further collections of their own.

A constantly increasing interest in the early history of Peru has been the natural result of the mighty impulse given to ethnological studies in recent times. In most of the large European and American Museums a considerable number of Peruvian Antiquities are now to be found, and some private collections contain valuable specimens, not to speak of those curiosities which, being in the hands of amateurs, remain inaccessible to the general public. Many of these objects have been frequently described and reproduced, especially those remarkable earthenware vases, which formed articles of luxury among the Ancient Peruvians. More extensive and elaborate works have also been published. Special mention should be made of Squier, who has given to the world his researches on the buildings of Ancient Peru, while quite recently a popular and richly illustrated work has been issued by M. Charles Wiener, who had been sent by the French Government to South America for the purpose of making archaeological investigations, and who, by combining the results of his own labours with most of the facts previously known, has produced a synoptic view of ancient Peruvian culture.

Still it must be confessed that the works hitherto published, that of Squier alone excepted, valuable as they are in some respects, contain little beyond the results of hasty surveys, besides illustrations of some of the most noteworthy discoveries, and the conclusions of historical research. Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact that in Peru not a single site containing ruins or the graves of the dead has yet been opened up and systematically explored for scientific purposes. Hence these researches are still wanting, which in Europe

are regarded as the essential preliminary of scientific labour in the field of prehistoric culture. As a first serious step in this direction.

THE NECROPOLIS OF ANCON

containing the first accurate account of one of the large Peruvian burialgrounds, is now submitted to the archaeological and scientific public.

The facts here set forth, and the objects intended to be illustrated, were obtained by the authors during several months' excavations in the graveyard of Ancon, a place lying near the Pacific Coast to the North of Lima. These things afford an insight into the Social conditions of the Inca-Empire and by their aid inferences may be drawn regarding the general views, artistic skill, taste and colour-sense of this race. For these results we are indebted to the custom prevalent amongst the Peruvians, as amongst other ancient peoples, of depositing with the dead the objects of daily use, as well as the garments and ornaments worn by them in life. In this way arms and decorations, tools, pottery of the most varied forms and sizes, toys and articles of the toilet, nay, even provisions and domestic animals have been handed down to posterity. It should be added that at Ancon in particular a method has been discovered of equipping the dead not hitherto known to have been elsewhere practised in Peru, and owing to which a large number of artistic garments and many-coloured fabrics have been preserved.

The equipments of the dead, the peculiar appearance of the mummies and the more remarkable specimens of woven materials will form the chief subject of our illustrations, other objects being introduced somewhat more sparingly.

It cannot be denied that the graves of Ancon must have been those of quite a poor population, that the place itself was of no importance, as appears from the absence of any large ruins, and that there are many other spots, which must have played a far more important part in Peruvian history, and which might consequently be considered more suitable for investigations of this sort. But, like the rural town of Pompeii, which has afforded a clearer insight into the home life of classical Antiquity than could have been obtained from places of far more historical importance, the comparatively obscure settlement of Ancon will probably long remain the chief source of information regarding ancient Peruvian culture. Large cities and sites distinguished in the records of the past have been destroyed or ransacked, while the forgotten graveyard of Ancon held out little temptation to the rapacity of treasure-seekers. Owing to this circumstance, combined with the favourable climate and the nature of the soil, the treasures here entrusted to the earth have been remarkably well preserved.

Apart from the intrinsic interest attaching to the objects brought to light at Ancon, the value of a work dealing specially with them must be greatly enhanced, when other Peruvian burialplaces come to be explored in the same systematic manner. Such researches must ultimately lead to a solution of the important questions touching the common or independent social development of the various peoples subject to the Empire of the Incas, and we shall then be also enabled to form a better idea of the political relations in which the Coast tribes stood to the Indians of the Cordilleras. It is hoped that this work may thus serve as a contribution towards the elucidation of those facts, as distinct from vague hypotheses, upon which must henceforth be founded a thorough knowledge of South American social culture.

PLATE 1.

PLAN OF ANCON AND NEIGHBOURING NECROPOLIS.

(1 : 10 000)

The plan illustrates the topographical relations in connection with the archaeological aim of this work.

On the right of the observer the spur of a mountain range projects, skirting the Bay of Ancon southwards and sheltering it from the prevailing winds. North of this range there stretches a sandy and stony waste, whose surface is much diversified. Slight depressions and hollows are separated by flat ridges and low crests, while elsewhere, and especially near the coast, where the ground falls abruptly towards the flat, sandy beach, the land assumes the aspect of a plateau. A fine driftsand, wafted from the neighbouring bay over a fall in the coast range, covers the flat surface, rising to a row of shifting dunes (*médanos*) in the direction of the wind. Thousands of graves, some isolated, some forming groups of various sizes, lie scattered over this arid tract, which in the utter absence of vegetation resembles an African desert. Such is the Necropolis of Ancon!

This grave-yard is bounded by a low wall, whose ruins cropping out above the sand, show that it evidently formed a sort of enclosure. In the space thus enclosed there may be distinguished a central hilly, and a circular level section. In the latter the graves are mostly crowded together. But interments were not confined to the burial-place proper, for graves isolated and in groups occur also beyond the limits of the enclosing wall.

Like the whole neighbourhood, including even the slopes of the higher mountains, the hills in the central section are strewn with sand. But they are so far distinguished that their upper layers consist of a black loam abounding in kitchen refuse, potsberds and other remains of human industry, all pointing at a protracted settlement at this spot. The mummies found in the black loam betray a certain uniformity of treatment, differing however in many respects from those occurring in the graves of the outer section, which are otherwise often of a richer description.

During the construction of the railway running from Lima by Ancon to Chancay the southern edge of the burial-ground was cut through, whereby a number of graves were exposed. The traditional belief in the fabulous wealth of Indian graves immediately excited the thirst for easily acquired affluence characteristic of the descendants of the Spaniards in South America, and occasion was thus given for a barbarous and indiscriminate rifling of the tombs.

At the foot of the above mentioned sandy ridge, and close to the shore run the few streets, whose wooden houses (*ranchos*) form the modern watering-place founded by President Balta. Amongst the otherwise insignificant public buildings may be mentioned, in explanation of the plan, the railway station and a small wooden temple crowning a hill and used as a powder magazine. By the side of the new settlement there have been preserved the remains of an older Indian fishing village, consisting of a number of wretched hovels and cabins, run up in the square spaces indicated behind the railway station. Lastly about a kilometre to the north-east of the bathing place a spot is marked as an *Alameda* or public promenade, on whose sandy soil a vain attempt has been made to grow a few eucalyptus trees.

The illustrations of the Necropolis of Ancón are reproduced in chromos directly from the Watercolour drawings taken from the Originals which are at present in the possession of the Ethnographic department of the Royal Museum at Berlin. The whole work will consist of about 110 chromolithographic-plates, each of them accompanied by explanatory notes and followed by a descriptive text.

SYNOPSIS OF THE WORK:

1. The Necropolis and its Surroundings. — 10 Plates.

Plan of the field of the dead. Views of the Bay of Ancón and of the individual graves. Sections of the graves.

2. The Mummies and their Apparel. — 20 Plates.

Rich and poor mummies. — Details of apparel. — Dressing of the corpses. — Infant mummies. — Tattooing.

3. Ornaments of the Graves. 4 or 5 Plates.

Banners, symbols of honour etc.

4. Garments. — About 10 Plates.

Ponchos, girdles, robes etc.

5. Woven Fabrics. — About 30 Plates.

Gobelins, woollen and cotton fabrics. — Development of ornament by graphic representation of subjects taken from nature. — Part of the fabrics will be shown in full size to give an idea of the colours. — The structure of the materials and the

disposition of the colours are reproduced by a new method, combining photography with chromatic printing.

6. Pouches. — About 3 Plates.

7. Headdress. Shoes. Articles of Toilet. Domestic Implements. — From 5 to 7 Plates.

Hair. Agrettes. Necklaces. Ear-rings. Bangles. Combs etc.

8. Tools. Arms. — From 5 to 7 Plates.

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9. Clay and Wooden Figures. — About 4 Plates.

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All manner of vessels required in daily use.

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PLATE 1.

PLAN OF ANCON AND NEIGHBOURING NECROPOLIS.

(1:10,000)

The plan illustrates the topographical relations in connection with the archaeological aim of this work.

On the right of the observer the spur of a mountain range projects, skirting the Bay of Ancon southwards and sheltering it from the prevailing winds. North of this range there stretches a sandy and stony waste, whose surface is much diversified. Slight depressions and hollows are separated by flat ridges and low crests, while elsewhere, and especially near the coast, where the ground falls abruptly towards the flat, sandy beach, the land assumes the aspect of a plateau. A fine driftsand, wafted from the neighbouring bay over a fall in the coast range, covers the flat surface, rising to a row of shifting dunes (*medanos*) in the direction of the wind. Thousands of graves, some isolated, some forming groups of various sizes, lie scattered over this arid tract, which in the utter absence of vegetation resembles an African desert. Such is the Necropolis of Ancon!

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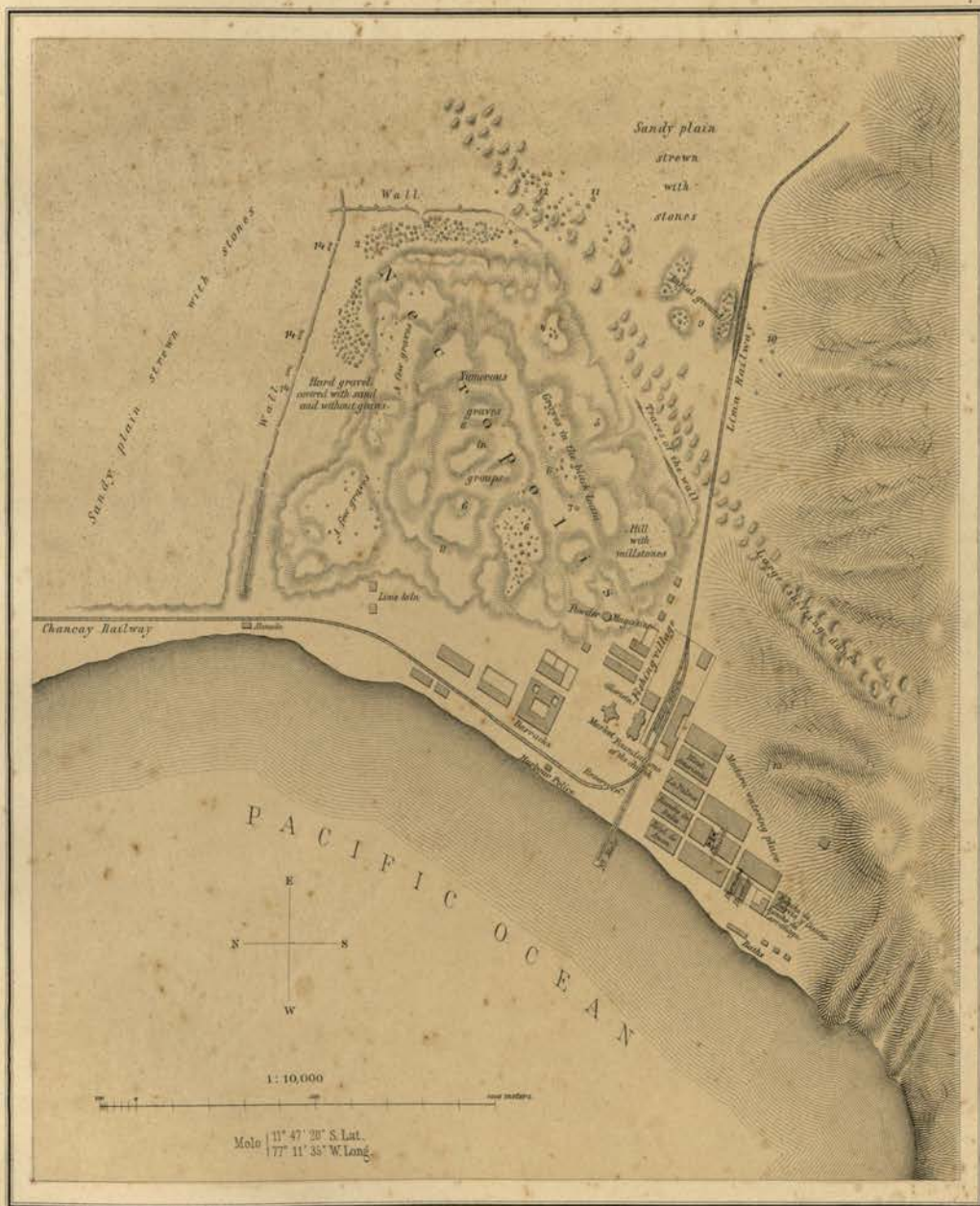
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ANCON

and
adjoining Necropolis

1874.



Drawn by F. J. A. Smith

EXPLANATION.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mummies frequently associated with pottery. | 7. Large Oacha earthenware vase. |
| 2. Dogs and Llamas often occurring as
parting gifts in the graves. | 8. Graves opened sideways passing
for blocked up houses. |
| 3. Mummies mostly richly equipped,
Mummies with false heads. | 9. Here rich dress materials were found. |
| 4. Shallow graves with four Mummies, dogs
often accompanying them. | 10. Shallow graves. |
| 5. Apparently without graves. | 11. Grave with 6 bodies. |
| 6. Large Mummies in use. | 12. Grave filled with stones. |
| | 13. Remains of walls. |
| | 14. Remains of houses. |

Printed by J. A. Smith, Lima

PLATE 2.

THE BAY AND NECROPOLIS OF ANCON.

FIG. 1. The topographical plan figured on Plate 1 comprises a small portion only of the spacious and picturesque Bay of Ancon. A fuller view is given by this plate, which reproduces the scene with all its local coloring. Here the deep blue sea contrasts with the yellow sandy flats and bare rugged hills, which light effects seldom elsewhere seen, especially when the atmospheric strata, charged with dust and resting on the hot sandy ground, are lit up by the oblique rays of the setting sun. No trace of vegetation is perceptible, the small scale of the plant excluding the few eucalyptus, a couple of date-palms and some fig-trees sustained by artificial irrigation. So arid is the district that even drinking-water has to be brought from a great distance.

The modern bathing-place stands on the level beach at the foot of the sand-covered heights. The houses are all disposed in long rows and built of wood imported in Oregon.

The burial-ground is enclosed by the lilly street bordering the town northwards, to the left of the obelisk. It presents the appearance of a broad valley filling seawards, evidently the dried up bottom of the river which formerly penetrated further inland. In the sandy and gravelly deposits of the old sea-bed lie the graves containing the mummies. The arid character of the land, so well illustrated in the plate, causes some surprise that a place evidently affording the scantiest means of existence should have supported such a large population as seems implied by a cemetery, whose tombs are reckoned by the thousand.

In the background are seen high, naked ridges, members of a mountain range representing one of those offshoots which the Andes sends eastwards. The further development of these ridges is represented in plates 3 and 4, while FIG. 2 of the present plate shows a view in a smaller distance.

Along the hills beyond the bay runs the gradually rising line of the railway intended to connect Lima with the fertile valley of Huacho, but which has been completed only to the town of Chimbay. This section, carried along the steep slope through accumulated masses of shifting sands, was attended with great difficulties, nor was it perhaps quite possible altogether to protect the traffic from the imminent danger of landslips.

Fig. 2. Looking eastwards from the eastern edge of the central hilly plateau of the burial-place, we see the line of graves marked by the number 3 on the plan, Plate 1. The masses of sand and gravel thrown up on the opening of the graves, have formed ring-shaped mounds on the originally level ground. Scattered amongst them lie human skulls, pottery and pot-herbs, the melancholy evidence of former reckless exhumations. Gradually rising, the plain stretches landwards towards the foot of the high ranged range. The spurs are covered to a considerable height by sand, which even on the plain forms those already mentioned shifting dunes' undulations, distinguished by their crescent shape. The ground is everywhere strewn with shells, fragments of rock and dark-coloured boulders, mostly with polished surface, an effect that must be attributed to the action of the drift-sand. As here seen in perspective, these boulders standing on the brow of the hills rising above the rolling ground seem to be disposed in regular rows.

The lofty mountains in the background represent the same chain as in Fig. 1, but owing to the altered stand-point they have appear foreshortened against each other.

To the right of the illustration a view is afforded of the glen-like depression bordered southwards by those mountains, whose most advanced spurs, enclosing the Bay of Xuein, are figured on Plate 3. Notwithstanding the deep gorges intersecting the range, the riverbeds are dry and cold. Even on the extremely rare occasion of a copious downpour watering the bare slopes, the mountain torrents thereby developed are prevented by the thirsty soil from reaching the coast.

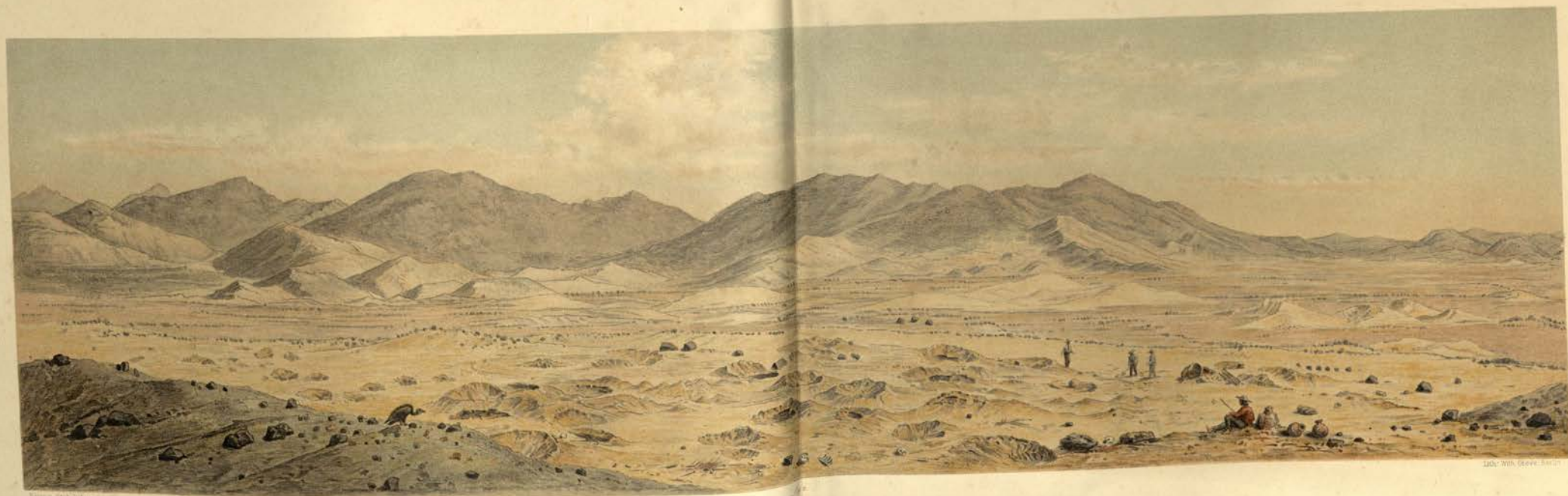
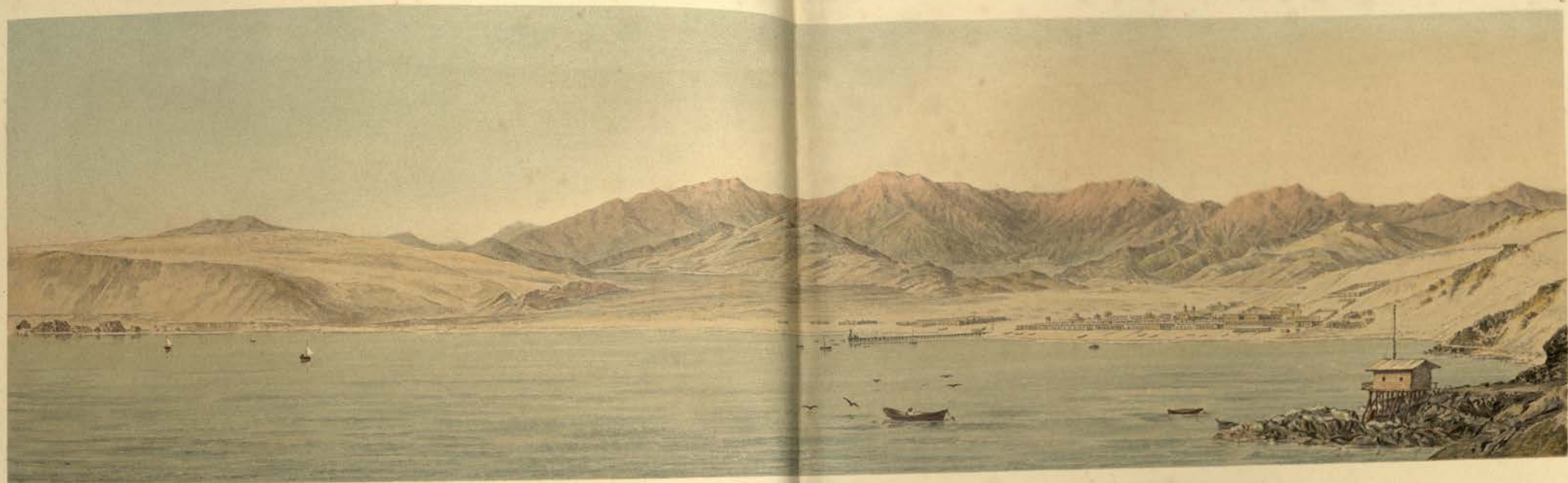


PLATE 3.

THE TERRACED HILLS SOUTH OF ANCON.

Southwards Ancon Bay is skirted by a broad sand-covered ridge stretching seawards. The hills here figured form the extreme spur of the chain indicated on the plan, and which ensure the safety of the harbor by sheltering it against the fierce southern gales.

The present illustration will serve not merely to explain the topographic relations, but still more to give prominence to a circumstance calculated to throw light on the importance of Ancon in pre-Spanish times. For the mountain slopes exhibit a terrace formation pointing at a former cultivation of this coast now arid and destitute of vegetation. It is hard to conjecture how the barren soil of this rainless district could have been rendered productive, especially as the supposition of artificial irrigation would involve serious difficulties.

The terraces have been very imperfectly preserved, the retaining walls being perceptible only at some distance off, when they appear as parallel lines, whereas on a closer view they are scarcely to be distinguished from the other stone ruins.

At various points of the chain, as, for the instance, at the extreme projection, there are the remains of walls apparently suggestive of dwellings. Graves were also found in an inlet, which spreads out beyond the hills at the foot of the slopes turned from the spectator.

The whole range consists of crystalline formations, amongst which diorites would seem to prevail, often intersected by veins, which crop out especially where the soft rocks have been worn by the surf.

In the foreground stretches the level beach, over which long lines of planks lead to the water for the greater convenience of ladders from the neighbouring houses during the hot season. Two fishermen are engaged in trawling one of those canoes, which are here still much used in fishing. To render the somewhat frail craft more seaworthy, the sides have been raised by a row of planks.

Viewed from the beach in front of the houses the coast here represented is closed in by the slopes figured to the right of the panorama (Plate 2, Fig. 1). The positions are more clearly indicated by several landmarks common to both pictures, especially by the fisherman's hut built on piles, which in the panorama stands in the foreground, but which is here visible at a greater distance. Both pictures supplement each other, tho' they do not afford a complete view of the bay until taken in connection with Plate 4.



Рис. в. Гулстанъ Агва.

Длинный берегъ Бата.

PLATE 4.

THE NORTHERN PART OF ANCON BAY, AND THE MILL-STONES OF THE NECROPOLIS.

While the first landscape (Plate 2, Fig. 1) afforded a view of the Necropolis from the sea, here we have a seaward prospect from the Necropolis, commanding the northern section of Ancon Bay. It is taken from the hills in the south-west corner, which rise near the limit of the fishing village to a height of about sixtynine feet above sea-level.

Lying on the surface at this spot are some thirty large irregularly fashioned stones, whose artificially wrought upper sides present a smooth and almost polished appearance. Three of them, disposed in the foreground without order, are faithfully reproduced in form and proportion. They consist of *llerites* and *syenites*, such as enter into the composition of the neighbouring hills; yet the hewing and dressing of such large blocks must have been a work of some difficulty.

In all probability they must have served as nether mill-stones in the grinding of maize for the preparation of *Chicha*, such like stones being still used for this purpose in Peru and many other places.

The hills of the Necropolis gradually merge with the level, sandy beach crossed by the railway line indicated in the view. After a sharp curve at the north end of the bay, the line surmounts a high cliff on the steep, sand-covered slopes (Plate 2, Fig. 1), thence taking its course towards the Chanay hills visible in the distance. In this section it also touches on a burial-place, less in extent, and apparently containing but few still undisturbed graves.



Person, Sahel, Algeria.

Great Salt Desert, Algeria.

PLATE 5.

THE DEEP GRAVE OF THE FALSE-HEADED MUMMIES.

The narrow vertical shaft, broadening upwards like a funnel, leads downwards to a burial chamber with recesses in its sides, where were found three partly well equipped mummies. At contact two of these fell to pieces, so that one only (figured on Plate 15 with the accompanying gifts and tablets) could be preserved and brought to the surface.

Here we see the mummy pack on the bottom of the exposed grave roofed in by a sheltering layer of gravel. An Indian is occupied in pulling up some sand rolled up in a cloth, while a second workman is figured in the foreground in the act of descending into the grave. The hard gravel and sand strata are distinctly visible in the sides of the shaft, while the loose sand, with which the grave had been filled in, is seen just as it has been thrown up like a low wall round the mouth, when the grave was opened.

This grave, which lies in the east section of Necropolis, belongs to the group No. 3 of the plan figured on Plate 1.



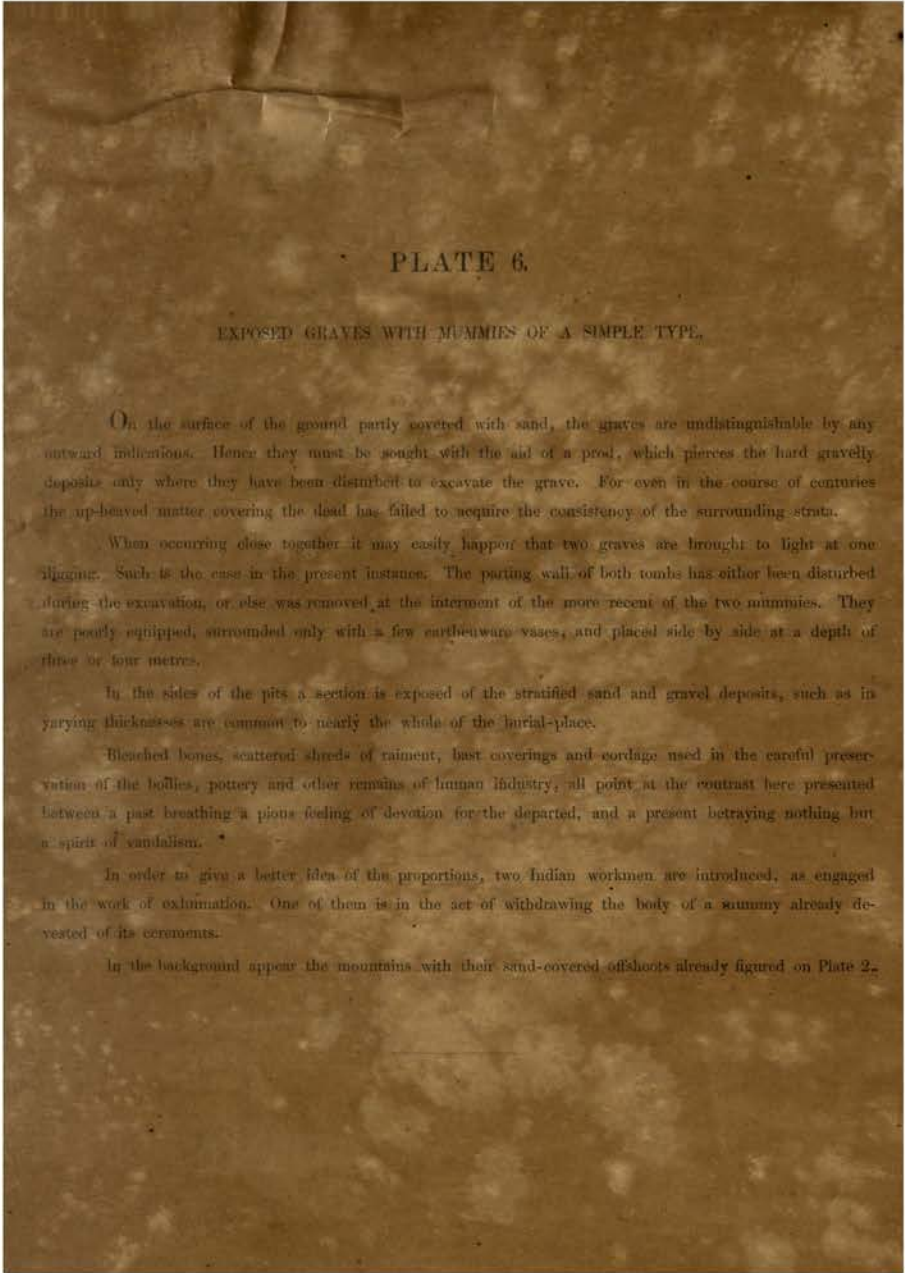


PLATE 6.

EXPOSED GRAVES WITH MUMMIES OF A SIMPLE TYPE.

On the surface of the ground partly covered with sand, the graves are undistinguishable by any outward indications. Hence they must be sought with the aid of a prod, which pierces the hard gravelly deposits only where they have been disturbed to excavate the grave. For even in the course of centuries the up-heaved matter covering the dead has failed to acquire the consistency of the surrounding strata.

When occurring close together it may easily happen that two graves are brought to light at one digging. Such is the case in the present instance. The parting wall of both tombs has either been disturbed during the excavation, or else was removed at the interment of the more recent of the two mummies. They are poorly equipped, surrounded only with a few earthenware vases, and placed side by side at a depth of three or four metres.

In the sides of the pits a section is exposed of the stratified sand and gravel deposits, such as in varying thicknesses are common to nearly the whole of the burial-place.

Bleached bones, scattered shreds of raiment, bast coverings and cordage used in the careful preservation of the bodies, pottery and other remains of human industry, all point at the contrast here presented between a past breathing a pious feeling of devotion for the departed, and a present betraying nothing but a spirit of vandalism.

In order to give a better idea of the proportions, two Indian workmen are introduced, as engaged in the work of exhumation. One of them is in the act of withdrawing the body of a mummy already divested of its ornaments.

In the background appear the mountains with their sand-covered offshoots already figured on Plate 2.



House of the Dead, Aethiopia

Lab. with Green, Aethiopia

PLATE 7.

SOLITARY GRAVE OF A SIMPLY EQUIPPED MUMMY.

Of the poorly equipped dead several were usually buried together. Some however were occasionally laid by themselves in shallow graves (Section, Plate 10). A case of this sort is given in the present illustration, which corresponds on the whole with that of the preceding plate. In a grave scarcely 3 metres deep we see a shapeless mummy pack bound round with a netting of cordage, its cotton wrapping coloured a deep brown with decay.

The stratified sands in the lower part of the grave have been covered by sand, which falling in during the exhumation, accumulated in gentle slopes. The pit is surrounded by the masses of sand thrown up in rolling heaps, and strewn with single stones and remains of parting gifts. Above the yellow sandy plain in the background rise the steep cliffs encircling Ancon Bay.



PLATE 8.

INTERMENTS UNDER EARTHENWARE VESSELS.

On the north side of the Necropolis, at the spot marked by No. 1. on the plan, there were some graves in which the bodies had been buried beneath large earthenware vessels or portions of them. This deviation from the usual practise is all the more noteworthy that we have here a reminiscence of a system of burial widely prevalent amongst many American peoples.

The body is seated in a crouching attitude and wrapped in cerements under one of those capacious earthenware vessels, which were often made of the largest size for storing Chicha (Plate 92). In order to fit over the body, the mouth of the vessel had to be enlarged by breaking off its neck.





PLATE 9.

INTERMENTS UNDER FRAGMENTS OF EARTHENWARE.

Here we have a characteristic instance of the burials under fragments of thick-ribbed clay vessels referred to on the previous plate. At the bottom of the shallow grave was found the poorly equipped body, wrapped in simple coverments and covered by the mouth-piece of a large clay vessel. The entombment had, as usual, taken place close to the side of the grave, so that the mummy pack was completely concealed beneath the potsherd lying on top. This disposition was apparently intended to protect the mummy, whose brown wrapping was visible in the mouth of the vessel, from the weight of the sand thrown in to fill up the grave.



Fig. 1. Crater of the Moon.

PLATE 10.

SECTIONS OF THE GRAVES.

(See at the bottom of the page.)

Notwithstanding the exact measurements taken of individual graves, these sections must still be so far regarded as ideal, that advantage has been taken of the experience derived from a large number of exhumations. Hence details are introduced, which, owing to the frequently bad state of preservation, could scarcely be fully and clearly observed in any particular grave. The horizontal stratification of the sand is indicated schematically.

Fig. 1. A grave six metres deep, with a funnel-shaped shaft leading to the bottom. The ground plan presents nearly the form of a circle, whence run two side galleries, meeting at right angles, in which the mummies are set up in shallow niches under the shelter of a more compact layer of gravel. Here is a longitudinal section of one of these galleries, with a mummy facing the observer, and surrounded by earthenware, sepulchral tablets and work-baskets. The second mummy, visible in the section drawn in half perspective, lies in the side wall of the other gallery running in the direction of the observer, and in the background of which the upper portion of a third mummy is perceptible. Exact measurements were taken of the proportions of the grave, where was found the mummy figured on Plates 11, 12 and 13.

2. Two graves of unequal depth, lying close together, one of which is represented as freed from the sand, which still fills up the other. At the back of the first, and surrounded by gifts, is seated the mummy figured on Plate 16.
3. Perspective view with section and groundplan of a grave containing sixteen mummies (No. 11 of the plan). Thirteen of the mummies, which are only partly provided with false heads, are seated at the bottom of the grave leaning against the enclosing walls. The three others, including that of a child, were placed together in a horizontal position at a higher level of the grave, which is already half choked with sand. Associated with the dead are numerous earthenware vases, sepulchral tablets (Plates 32, 33), and banner-like decorations (Plate 31).
4. A tolerably deep grave, the lower portion of which is occupied by two mummies with the usual accompaniments, and closed in with a light but firm roof of reeds and matting. In the sand above this sheltering roof was found a simply equipped mummy, and at a somewhat higher level the carefully swathed body of a child. Here a rather unusual accompaniment is the long staff standing upright in the sand and topped by a clay vase (Plate 31).
5. A grave carefully faced with rubble. The ground is covered with sand that has fallen or drifted in, concealing the full depth of the grave. Close by is the section of the undisturbed grave of a simple mummy covered with matting.
6. The grave on the central hill, containing two mummy bales packed close together, and the larger of which is figured on Plate 26, Fig. 2. The black layers already referred to in the description of the plan, Plate 1, are here shown in section.
7. An outstretched body, wrapped in a few coverings, lying near the surface — a rare method of interment.
8. A small grave, at the bottom of which is a mummy roofed in as in Figs. 4.

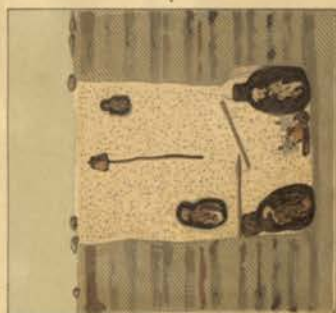
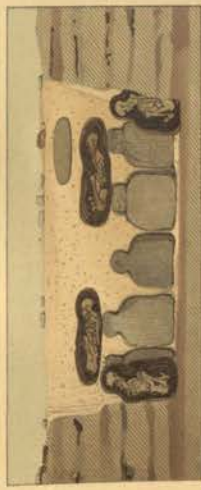




PLATE II.

LARGE MUMMY WITH FALSE HEAD.

(*1/2 of the natural size*)

The mummy pack was apparently intended to assume the aspect of a crouching person covered with cloths, hence to imitate the form presented by an Indian squatting under his poncho or ruana; and anyone opening such a grave for the first time will assuredly fancy he sees before him a slightly shrouded corpse. But a more careful observation shows that we have here a highly-complicate style of burial carried out by carefully prescribed rules. The shape of the mummy pack is not conditioned by the body, as in the present instance is evident from its very proportions. On the contrary the well-packed body is seated inside the large pack, on which is placed a false head made of cushions.

The outer wrapping is formed of a stoutly woven undyed cotton cloth, over which is laid a coloured striped piece covering both the upper portion of the pack and the false head. The white cloth represents a closed sack, while the ends and corners of the coloured cloth are stitched together and made fast to the back of the mummy, as may be partly seen on Plate 12, Fig. 1, and on Plate 13. It is further attached by a figured fillet to the false head, whose eyes and nose, consequently the features, are recognised through the material lying on them. The lower portion of the pack is tied round with thin cordage giving support to two ropes plaited pigtail fashion, whose four free ends are laid loosely round the shoulders and neck of the figure. As in the case of many other mummies, these served to lower the whole pack into the deep grave, whose disposition is shown in the section, Fig. 1, Plate 10. Near the mummy was found stuck straight in the ground the club-shaped wooden implement shown in the illustration.

The mummy, nearly five feet high, strikes the observer by its very size, whereas otherwise, as shown by the following Plates, the rank or wealth of the mummies mostly of much smaller size, may be recognised by their sumptuous attire. Form and details of the mummy are given on Plates 12 and 13 with the accompanying description, while the internal arrangement common to all mummies may be seen on Plates 19, 20 and 21.

The mummy, whose proportions are given in the description of the side view (Plate 13), comes from the westernmost part of the group of graves figured on the plan, Plate 1.

PLATE 12.

FRONT AND BACK VIEW OF THE FALSE HEAD OF THE MUMMY FIGURED ON PLATE 11.

View of the natural size.

TO the unusual proportions of the mummy pack corresponds also the false head attached to it, front and back views of which are figured both covered and uncovered on the present Plate. It consists of a square kind of cushion or pillow stuffed with leaves and seaweed, and fastened to the pack with long stitches. False heads variously dressed are shown on Plate 21.

- Fig. 1. gives the back of the head in the covering found in the grave, corresponding to the front view figured on Plate 11. The cotton wrapper is fastened with a fillet and the reed string wound round the neck. A small gourd flask is attached with a thin cord.
2. Shows the face of the uncovered head. The complexion is imitated with ochre painting; the eyes are cut out of white bark and stitched on; two drops of black resin representing the pupils; the nose is carved in wood; white cotton threads indicate the lips; and the hair enframing the face consists of aloe fibres dyed black. These are fastened with two bandages, of which the upper, striped in bright colours, conceals the underlying band which is made of a simple cotton strip. To prevent the head from being tied up shapelessly by these bandages, a stick has been placed on the cushion. From the straight forehead thus formed there project as ornaments four double crosses, each two of uniform colour (see Plate 32).
3. Back view of the uncovered head, showing how the bandages and double crosses are fastened. As appears from Fig. 1 the latter, when the mummy was brought to light, had been shoved under by the cloth serving as an outer wrapper, and thus got squeezed. The fine cordage drawn athwart the back of the cushion representing the head, gives support to the pillow, and thereby serves considerably to strengthen the head. False heads of small size are seldom stitched over this way.



PLATE 13.

SIDE VIEW OF THE MUMMY FIGURED ON PLATES 11 AND 12.

2/3 of the natural size.

In the front view, plate 11, the full breadth of the mummy is made apparent. The present figure supplies the complement needed to form a correct idea of its real appearance. The thickness, or diameter front and back, is small compared with the breadth. The disproportion is still greater in the case of the pillow forming the false head. The latter, whose details may be seen in plate 12, is here represented without its envelopments, thus giving striking prominence to the peculiarities of the vividly painted features. We also clearly see how the red-gauze cordage was used in carefully lowering the body.

Within the mummy, in circumstances illustrated further on (plates 17, 19, 20, 21) was found the body of an adult in a squatting posture, and on its head a small child wrapped in cloth.

PROPORTIONS

In plate 11. In.

Meters.

Height of the whole mummy	4.8
Height of the body	1.8
Breadth across the shoulders	1.5
Circumference of the whole mummy	2.8
Diameter, front and back	0.2
Height of the head	0.4
Diameter of the head	0.2
Length of the club-shaped stick by the side of the mummy	1.2



PLATE 14.

TWO MUMMIES FROM ONE GRAVE.

(1/3 of the natural size)

Here are coupled the front views of two mummies taken from a common grave. The equipment of both while equally simple still testifies to the great affection lavished by the people on their dead.

Fig. 1. The outer wrapping of the mummy, put together of a coarse cotton material, is partly hid by a brown and white striped cloth hanging in front. No special distinction is implied even by the false head decked by long tresses of black-dyed aloe leaves and parrot feathers. The face was veiled by the white cloth hanging over the breast, and still showing the string with which it was fastened. A strap serves as a filler, and the head is also swathed in a long, cotton bandage about a hand-width, the suspended ends of which are adorned with brown interwoven designs such as are peculiar to these wrappings.

On the shoulders, breast and back lie five small unskilfully woven cotton patches, made fast together and in a way suspended round the mummy's neck. In some of these patches are still some decayed leaves, probably those of the Coca plant so endeared to the Indians. The lower portion of the mummy is guided with cords for the purpose of lowering it into the grave.

2. This mummy, in its equipment substantially agreeing with the previous, is of small size. The pack is wrapped in a veil-like cloth, and the artificial head was originally shrouded in a similar material. The face is concealed by a round, straw-plated, but boneless cap. The head is decked with ribbands and plumage, the former partly as ties, partly as fillets with coloured ends.

Both mummies were found in a state of decay, which rendered their preservation very difficult.

PROPORTIONS:

	Fig. 1.	Fig. 2.
Extreme height	0.9 metre.	0.8 metre.
Breadth	0.35 "	0.35 "
Thickness, back and front	0.25 "	0.25 "
Height of head	0.35 "	0.35 "
Breadth of head	0.35 "	0.35 "



Fig. 1.



Figure of a Native American.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3. Native American.

PLATE 15.

FRONT AND BACK VIEW OF A MUMMY WITH A FALSE HEAD AND FUNERAL ACCOMPANIMENTS.

(51 of the natural size.)

With nearly all the dead, rich or poor, a number of objects were deposited. Many valuable trifles, such as work-baskets, tools, ornaments &c. all found room in the layers of leaves and cotton enveloping the body. Other objects, especially earthenware, peculiar funeral tablets (plates 32 and 33), wallets and dishes with food, were partly wrapped in clothes, partly placed by the side of the mummy, and covered with sand when the grave was filled in. Various arrangements of these accompaniments are indicated in the sections of the tombs (plate 10). The present plate is intended to convey an idea of the appearance presented by a rich mummy in the midst of its surroundings on the removal of the sand filling up the grave.

Although smaller than those hitherto represented, this mummy still belongs to the larger and more sumptuous specimens. The large and almost square body embracing the inner bundle of the mummy is produced by stuffing a coarse cotton sack with sawdust and leaves. It is dressed in a many-coloured cotton garment, such as the Indians wore. There is a slit through which the head is placed, and it is externally provided with rather long sleeves. The coloured design is produced by a sort of patchwork, in such a way that pieces from the origin material are cut out in the form of the design and replaced by diversely coloured insertions.

The head, which is very high, is enveloped in a cloth, through which the form of nose and eyes may to some extent be perceived. The great height of the head is produced by a straw-plated headdress decked with parrot-feathers.

Noteworthy is the neck-ornament, consisting of a band fastened under the chin, the ends deeply fringed in two colours, hanging down over the breast. This species of fillet, occurs with a remarkable uniformity of style, as a frequent motive in the treatment of the dead, contributing considerably to the enhancement of the general effect.

On the right of the mummy stands a series of funeral tablets, on whose special significance no definite explanation can be offered. On the left is a large calabash with a four-cornered cover, which may have served to contain a variety of objects, but which here was filled only with beated walnuts and gourd seeds. In order to render it more handy, the calabash was covered with an elegantly worked net. Behind is a large heap of cotton pouches, whose strings are all tied together in one knot. The equipment is completed by an oval-shaped and ornamental earthenware vase (plate 100, fig. 1) and another vase blackened by the kitchen fire.

PROPORTIONS:

	<i>(51 of the natural size.)</i>
Height	1.75
Breadth across the shoulders	0.65
Breadth at the waist	0.55
Height of the head	0.95
Breadth of the head	0.25



PLATE 16.

SUMPTUOUS MUMMY PACK.

($\frac{1}{2}$ of the natural size.)

The Mummy, the front and back view of which are here figured, is assuredly the most remarkable hitherto discovered in the Ancon Necropolis. Its very form is striking, the peculiar disposition of the inner pack rendering the height disproportionately small compared with its breadth. No less noteworthy is the outer equipment, consisting of a finely woven woollen garment ornamented in the richest Gobelin's manner, alike magnificent in colour and execution beyond any other found in this cemetery. The false head is adorned with a wig artistically prepared with long tresses of human hair. But the chief peculiarity is betrayed in the inner pack, which, instead of the usual perfect, often well-preserved and mummified body, contains nothing but its bones rolled up in a small bundle (Plate 17). The high rank of the deceased is evident from the peculiar style of burial and embellishment. The Mummy was found in a shallow grave together with two others poorly equipped, and surrounded by diverse tokens and parting gifts as shown in the section, Fig. 2 of Plate 10.

Fig. 1. *Front view.* The form of the whole pack, covered with a coarse cotton cloth, seems well adapted to the cut of the sumptuous garment intended to serve as its last adornment and outer clothing. Both the wealth of colour and choice design of this garment are thus displayed to the best advantage. It is woven in two pieces put together in such a way that the central red band is doubled in width. The essential portion of the highly coloured fabric is formed by two richly figured yellow strips, whose narrow edges, repeated in the side borders, serve both as a finish to the right and left, and as a trimming to the arm-holes (Plate 49). The false head is wrapped in a bright cloth and decked with a "tendema" (Plate 77, Figs. 10-13). Below the chin the two red and brown end-pieces of a head-bandage hang over the breast. By the side of the mummy stands a work-basket of peculiar form (Plate 34, 86, 88).

2. *Back view.* Here the most striking feature is the wig of the false head, whose flowing tresses fall below the tendema and head-covering, while over the back. The wig is so prepared that a fabric exactly fitted to the shape of the head contains the hair, which was usually parted and plaited in two tresses. In this instance over 200 narrow tresses are disposed round a broad central pig-tail.

Although here the garment is partly destroyed, enough remains to show that the figures of the yellow strip, erect in front, are reversed behind, as conditioned by the uniform repetition of the same design. The only exception are the lowest pair.

PROPORTIONS:

Extreme height	0.5 meter.	Height of head	0.3 meter
Extreme breadth	1.6 "	Breadth of head	0.2 "
Shoulder breadth	0.6 "	Length of tresses from the lower end of the head-dress	0.3 "
Thickness back and front	0.2 "		

For the proportions of the inner Mummy pack see Plate 17.



PLATE 17.

SIDE VIEW AND SECTION OF THE MUMMY FIGURED ON PLATE 16.

($\frac{1}{4}$ of the natural size.)

Fig. 1. The peculiar form of the richly arrayed mummy pack is clearly shown in the present illustration, which supplements the front and back views of the same mummy reproduced on Plate 16.

Although corresponding in form and arrangement with the *Pancho* still worn in Peru, as mentioned in the description of the previous plate, the richly ornamented *pack* differs from it so far that the large square piece has been stitched together on both sides, leaving only short slits for the arms. (See Plates 35—40.)

2. Section of the outward and perspective view of the inner portion of the mummy represented in *Figure 1*. On removing the outer portion of the coverings, that is, the handsome dress, together with the coarse sack containing the implements and the layer of leaves on which they rest, a bundle is exposed to view tied up in a skin, and usually containing the body packed in cotton and corded, as shown on Plates 10 and 20. But in the present case the bundle contains the bones of a human skeleton no longer compacted together, but packed up in a small space. It would therefore appear as if some older body, which had already fallen to pieces, had been dug out and again consigned to the grave in a fresh and carefully prepared equipment. Many peculiarities of the Ancón graves point to such opening and re-burial of those who had long departed this life, and the practice is confirmed and explained by the religious customs of the inhabitants of this coast, as handed down by tradition.

PROPORTIONS.

Height	0.6 metre
Breadth	0.50 "
Thickness, back and front	0.18 "



PLATE 18.

MUMMIES WITH WIG AND EAR ORNAMENTS.

(*See of the natural size.*)

Fig. 1. Back view of a mummy, which in its general type may be grouped with those figured on Plates 16 and 17. Although less richly decorated, the false head is here also adorned with a wig provided with long pigtails, and on which is set a plumed straw headdress. The face of the false head is veiled in a simple and rather coarsely woven cloth, and the dress consists of a red woollen garment with blue stripes down the sides and long sleeves stitched to the arm-holes.

2. A simple mummy, which, deprived of the coloured garment, is merely sewed up in a thick white cotton fabric. The only decoration consists of a number of small pouches, stitched up and hanging like amulets on the breast.

The pouches contain leaves, whose nature can no longer be determined.

The covering has been removed from the false head, which is itself of a very rude type.

The hair is represented by aloe fibres dyed black, the eyes by thin, white bits of bark, of which traces only remain, and on which a drop of black wax represents the pupils. Especially noteworthy is the decoration of the ears, which is remarkable for its size, and neatly prepared with bast and thin little bits of reed, a style of ornamentation apparently used only in decorating false heads. Real ear ornaments are of equal size, but consist of wood or clay, and are found in the inner bundles of the mummy packs, more rarely in the wack-baskets figured on Plate 86.

Ear ornaments of various kinds are reproduced in the natural size on Plate 76.

PROPORTIONS.

	Fig. 1.	Fig. 2.
Total height	0.75 metre.	— 0.67 metre.
Height of body	0.50 " —	0.46 " —
Breadth of body	0.30 " —	0.28 " —
Thickness	0.05 " —	0.05 " —
Height of head	0.15 " —	0.15 " —
Breadth of head	0.15 " —	0.20 " —



Lith. 1815. O. J. J. J. J. J.



Lith. 1815. O. J. J. J. J. J.

PLATE 19.

METHOD OF PACKING THE FALSE-HEADED MUMMIES.

(Fig. 1 of the mounted plate.)

Plates 19 and 20 are intended to illustrate the methodical packing of the dead. In five pictures are represented the various stages in the unfolding, from the fully preserved mummy down to the body stripped of all covering.

All the hitherto figured mummies more or less agree in their method of packing. The body, swathed in cotton and tied up in skins or matting, is preserved in a large bale composed of concentric layers of leaves, grass or seaweed, and outwardly dressed up in garments and a false head. The varied appearance of the several mummies is produced by the different ways in which these materials are used, as well as by the greater or less care taken with the equipment.

Fig. 1. Besides being smaller and more narrow-shouldered, this mummy departs somewhat in form and treatment from all the foregoing. As with them the pack is sewn up in a white cotton fabric, and the upper portion arrayed in a white cotton garment supplied with black designs. The head is veiled in a large striped cloth, to which are attached small talismanic bags filled with leaves, as in the case of the mummy Fig. 2, Plate 18.

In front four reed staves wound round with coloured threads project from the cloth covering the breast, with small cone cotton lugs attached to their upper ends. The false head seems to be of uneven thickness and breadth, several calashes being bound up with it, the form of one of which may be perceived on the left side of the head. The lower portion of the mummy has crumbled away, exposing the covering of the inner pack, which in this instance is plaited of broad strips of bast. Both the cordage and the ends used in lowering the body have been well preserved.

2. Front view of a mummy, which has been partly stripped of its covering. The envelopment of the head is thrown back so as to reveal the carefully prepared features of the artificial head. Shells cut in a diamond shape are stiched on as eyes, the pupils being suggested by a drop of black wax. The large, characteristically Indian nose is carefully cut, even the nostrils being worked out, and the mouth is clearly indicated by cotton threads sewed on. Here also leaves dyed black serve as hair. The outer envelope has been torn off, and the layer of leaves under it removed, but in such a way that the original form may still be recognised in the breadth across the shoulders. The portion of the mummy thus exposed presents the appearance of a bale almost cylindrical in shape and thickly corded. Under the cordage is perceived a covering of skins within which is the body in a crouching attitude and shrouded in cotton and cloths.

PROPORTIONS:

	FIG. 1.	FIG. 2.
Extreme height	0.75 metre.	0.70 metre.
Extreme breadth	0.65 "	0.60 "
Thickness	0.10 "	0.10 "



Life with Stone Hammer

Fig. 100



Life with Stone Hammer

PLATE 20.

METHOD OF PACKING THE FALSE-HEADED MUMMIES.

(Continued.)

Fig. 1 of the undist. case.

Fig. 1. An inner mummy-bale stripped of its outer covering, such as has already been represented on the foregoing plate. The outer dress consists of skins with the hairy side in, and the whole is bound tight together with cords wound in various directions round the body. Still a careful observation already enables us to recognise the outlines of the different parts of the body.

2. On opening such a pack as is represented in Fig. 1, we find the dried corpse pressed closely together in a squatting attitude, and covered with cloths and garments, all rents and fissures being filled in with cotton. On head and hair are often placed artistically woven ribbons, for which scraps are occasionally substituted. There also occur neck-ties or other finery, such as finger-rings, gravees or armlets of beaten silver-leaf. The squatting attitude is obtained by a broad bandage passed under the knees and wound round the body. The toes and fingers are also bound together by plaited ligaments. The representation shows the position of arms and hands of a male body, while Fig. 3 reproduces the attitude peculiar to women.

3. A female body stripped of all covering, the luxuriant hair bound up with a string.

PROPORTIONS:

	Fig. 1.	Fig. 2.	Fig. 3.
Height	0.6 metre.	0.6 metre.	0.6 metre.
Breadth	0.2 "	0.2 "	0.19 "
Thickness back and front	0.1 "		



PLATE 21.

FALSE HEADS OF THE MUMMY PACKING.

($\frac{1}{2}$ of the natural size.)

The false heads attached to the dressed out mummy packs must be regarded as one of the special features of the equipment of the Peruvian mummies. To them is due that human appearance, which the dead were to retain even in their capacious outer packing. Complete mummies so equipped are shown on Plates 11—19. Here is given a selection of the artificial heads (see Plate 12), all consisting of a square cushion of a coarse cotton material stitched together sack-fashion and stuffed with leaves or seaweed. The front or face is painted red; the noses, carved of wood, are pierced through obliquely and attached with a few stitches; the eyes consist of shells cut in the shape of rhombs, or else of bits of white bark, rarely of metal (silver). A drop of black resin represents the pupil; the mouth is picked out with a few stitches of strong cotton; the hair was usually formed of aloe-fibre dyed black, although use was occasionally made of real human wigs plaited in long tresses (see Pl. 16, Fig. 2; Pl. 18, Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Nose and eyes of silver-lamin; upper part of the head covered with a cloth; forehead bound several times round with string-like bandages.

2. Eyes of shells; the tendema with an ornamental bunch of green parrot feathers serving for a head dress (see Pl. 77, Fig. 11—13). Below the tendema is seen the hair made of aloe fibre dyed black. The carefully carved nose reproduces the characteristic Quichua (Peruvian) form. Here the mouth assumes a long rectangular shape.
3. Back view of a head distinguished by a rich envelopment of strings and bandages.
4. Square head made of a striped fabric; nose not painted; triangular mouth; eyes and brow covered by a bandage; the earplugs (Pl. 58, Figs. 12, 13) are inserted in the cushion. A string of shells serves as necklace; crosses of woollen thread are stuck in the bandages behind the head, associated with which is a cloth that served to wrap it up.
5. Head dressed in a tendema with projecting tuft of parrot-feathers.
6. Eyes and nose as in Fig. 2. Mouth indicated as a rhomb. A narrow garniture of hair is covered by the fillet, while the face is enframed by two locks indicating that the hair was worn long. On the fillet reposes a small tiger-cat with open jaws (see Pl. 101, last figure). Long tassels are attached to the chin. Earplugs as in Fig. 1.
7. Face covered with a mask-like silver plate with sunk eyes and nose.
8. Back of a false head covered with a tendema and wrapped in cloths. Topknot of silver-lamin impressed with ring-shaped ornaments.
9. Eyes of films of white bark; hair of aloe fibre.
10. n. 11. A frequently recurring adornment of the artificial heads, consisting of pointed sticks bound together by a piece of cane running obliquely round. On each of the sticks was originally stuck a maize cob; a few only of the husks have been preserved.



PLATE 21a.

WIGS OF THE FALSE HEADS.

(Figs. 1-3 = $\frac{1}{2}$; Fig. 4 = $\frac{1}{3}$ of the natural size.)

As shown by the foregoing Plate, the hair of the false heads attached to the mummy packs was indicated by vegetable fibre dyed black. Use was also exceptionally made of human hair, and in rare cases of wigs made of human hair. Two mummy packs of the last description are figured on Plates 16-18.

Fig. 1. Front view of the wig of the mummy pack represented on Plates 16 and 17.

2. Back view of the same. The wig consists of a cap fitted to the head knitted net-fashion with twisted cotton threads. The hair is firmly inserted in the meshes drawn closely together, as is usual with wigs now in use. Then the hair falling down behind the cap is plaited into some 200 thin tresses; but in front it is on the contrary cut short, reaching only to the forehead. Of the tresses the longest measure 110 cm. Of those beginning at the temples three on either side are drawn back and plaited in a long broad tress hanging down in the middle. The tip of this tress is tightly bound with a red string, forming a loop, which was perhaps intended for the reception of an ornament.
3. A bunch of felted human hair formed in a tress-like roll, which apparently represented the wig of some mummy pack.
4. Roll of hair similar to Fig. 3, but regularly disposed in tress-like tufts.

These two masses of hair (Figs. 3 and 4) were not observed in connection with the mummy packs, but would seem to have been so attached to the false heads, that the upper end remained concealed under the covering of the head (*tendann*), the lower part falling down the back being alone visible.





Fig. 1.



Horn of Shabal, Arzon.

Fig. 2 - 100 (Fig. 4 - 100)

Lith. Will. Green, Berlin.

PLATE 22.

A MUMMY RICHLY ARRANGED.

(One of the richest size.)

Even a cursory glance at the Ancient mummies enables us at once to recognise two distinct groups, one distinguished by the false head fitted to the large mummy packs, by the dress of the packs themselves and by more or less sumptuous garments, the other, to be illustrated in the following plates, lacking all this peculiar adornment. In both groups the body is treated in exactly the same way: even the method of covering is essentially the same, differing only in its richer or plainer treatment. In both also, taking the full compass, large and small mummies occur. Still the form of the mummy pack differs. Instead of the figures in the first division displaying great shoulder-breadth, in the second there prevail irregular outlines, more or less distinctly revealing the contents. But even in this simpler method of packing, the various degrees of comfort, rank and distinction bestowed on the departed are betrayed as well in the bulk of the mummy as in the style of covering, materials employed and more or less costly accompaniments. Here is represented every gradation of treatment, from the rich covering often surpassing that even of many mummies of the first group, down to the scarcely scantily attired body.

Fig. 1. Front view of a large and richly treated mummy. A large, woven cotton cloth is wrapped round the mummy's bale proper, which is itself bound up in a net-work of cordage, keeping it together and enabling it to be lowered into a deep grave. As an outer ornament, the whole is enveloped in a large cotton shroud, whose rich woollen trimmings display a beautiful woven fabric ornamented with birds and other designs. This cloth, gathered up above, is studded to the inner covering of the pack. Over the top end lies wreath-fashion a broad girdle of many-coloured woven tufts.

2. Side view of the same mummy.

PROPORTIONS.

Extreme height	0.5 metre
Thickest right and left	0.4
Thickest back and front	0.3



Fig. 1.

FIGURE 1. (2000) (2000)



Fig. 2.

FIGURE 2. (2000) (2000)

PLATE 23.

FRONT AND BACK VIEW OF A MUMMY WITH WEAVING IMPLEMENTS.

($\frac{1}{3}$ of the natural size.)

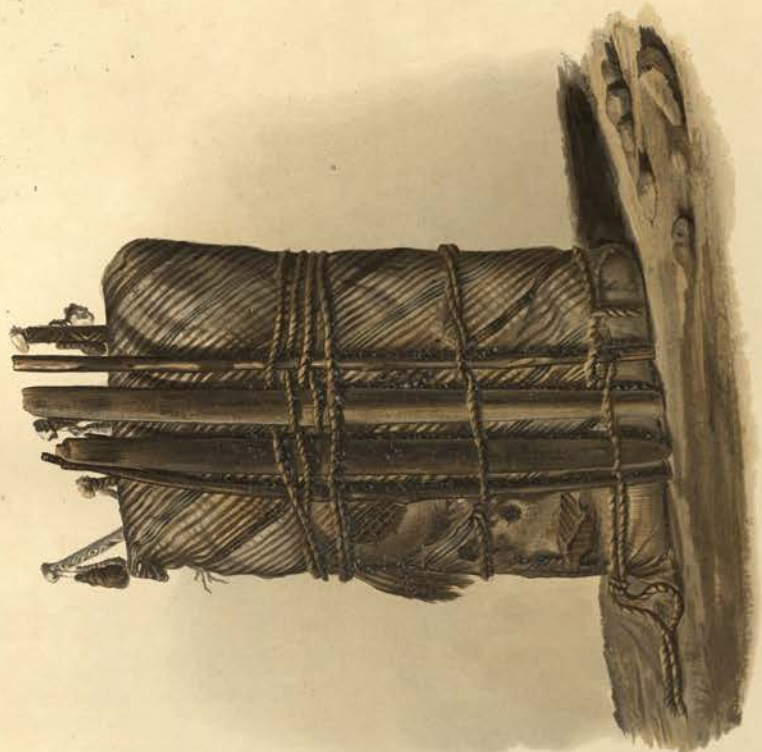
The mummy here represented from the group destitute of false heads, claims special attention on account of its form and outward equipment. In many instances the covering enables us to recognise even externally the bodily form of the dead; but this is no longer the case with the almost parallelepiped-shaped mummy packs, as figured here and on Plate 24, Figs. 2 and 3. The present mummy is further distinguished by the weaving implements tied up in the wrap, and doubtless intended to indicate his craft. The outer covering consists of a large striped cotton cloth, the corners of which were thrown over the sides. The cloth is sewed together with a few packing stitches, while the whole is kept together by strong cords tied round in three places. The internal arrangement is shown in the section, Plate 30, and here it is noteworthy that weaving implements had also been introduced into the inner wrapping and that the body is seated on a deposit of wood-ashes.

Fig. 1. One of the broad sides of the mummy pack is ornamented with bits of inserted-red (Plate 32) wound round with bright wool, such as also occurs in mummies with false heads.

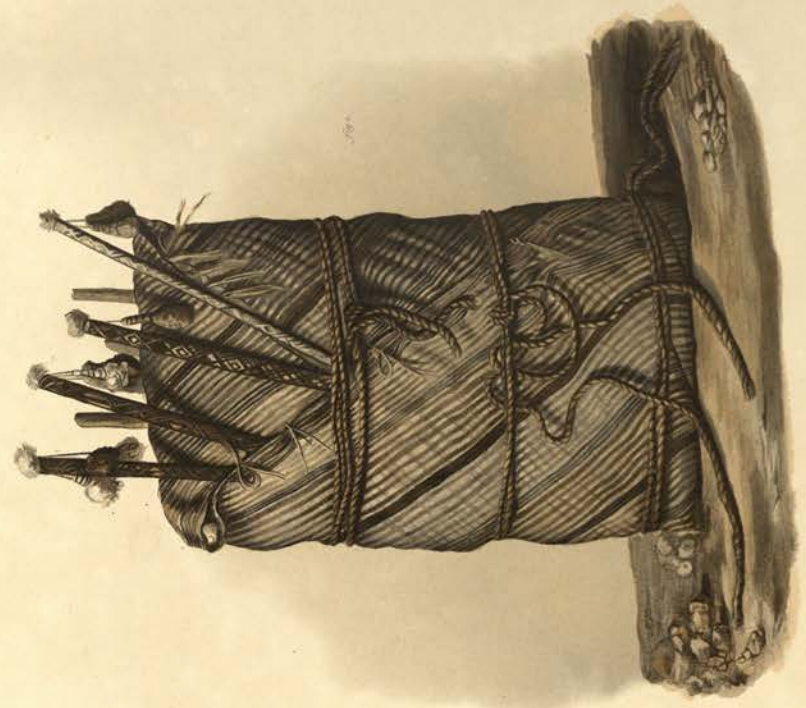
2. On this side weaving implements, which had certainly been used by the deceased in his lifetime, are inserted in the packing cords. The central flat sticks would seem to have served as bats for tightening the web-yarn.

PROPORTIONS:

Height	0.5 meter
Breadth	0.2
Thickness	0.05



Large With Stone Points



Large S. Shakh. Japan.

PLATE 24.

SIMPLE MUMMIES IN COLOURED STRIPED CEREMENTS.

(*Fig. of the natural size.*)

The form of the mummy pack figured on plate 23 is repeated with slight deviations in two of the illustrations. The implements there visible on the outside are no doubt absent, while the whole equipment is poorer; nevertheless all belong to the same group of mummies, which in their outward form, no less than in the style of packing and the materials used as cerements, presents peculiarities that may be easily recognised. Some members of this group form the transition between the rich mummies of plate 22 and those of a poorer type figured on plates 25, 26, 27.

The equipment of the mummy *Fig. 1* departs altogether from the style generally observed in the graves of the Ancón Necropolis.

Fig. 1. Mummy in a horizontal position found in a shallow grave (*see* 10, plate 1). The body lies on its back with its legs bent under, as with the infant *Fig. 3*, plate 23. It was covered with a thin layer of cotton and sewed, then wrapped several times round in coarse cloth, and at last sewed up in a bright coloured cotton cloth, which serves as the outer covering. The whole is curled round in two places. Reproduced from sketches taken on the spot.

2. A simple mummy resembling a corded bundle. The cloth forming the inner covering is wrapped diagonally round the pack, and the ends are gathered up and stitched together in the middle. The whole is held together by means of some irregular cordings. Reproduced from sketches taken on the spot.
3. A carefully prepared mummy of the same type, in every respect similar to the pack with front and back view figured on plate 23, and to that figured in section on plate 30: *Fig. 1* except that, as already stated, the outwardly visible implements are here wanting.

PROPORTIONS:

	<i>Fig. 2.</i>	<i>Fig. 3.</i>
Height of the mummy	0.6 metre	0.6 metre
Breadth	0.35	0.4
Thickness back and front	0.4	—
Girth	—	1.0



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

PLATE 25.

POORLY EQUIPPED MUMMY.

(Life of the natural size.)

Simply attired mummies, such as have long been known from finds in various parts of Peru, occur most frequently also in Aneón. The bulk of the people living then as now in comparative poverty, were fain to dispense with costly gifts, and content themselves with such customary coverings as apparently corresponded with their religious views. These graves lack the rich dress materials, and the mummy packs are wrapped in coarse cotton cloths, to which the body in drying has imparted a dark brown tinge.

The present Plate shows two mummies of this class, which is further illustrated on Plates 26 and 27.

- FIG. 1. Two bodies well preserved in seaweed and leaves, and united in a common mummy pack corded round and with a bundle of dress material laid on the head end.
2. The well packed mummy of a child rests on a mummy pack wrapped in a coarse cotton cloth and corded up.

NOTE. Both of these mummies were in a very decayed state and left to pieces when the respective graves were opened.



Tab. VII. S. 1. S. 2.



Tab. VII. S. 3. S. 4.

PLATE 26.

POORLY EQUIPPED MUMMIES.

(1/2 of the natural size.)

Fig. 1. Large mummy pack of the simplest description. The outer covering consists of a brown woollen fabric in many places completely decayed and torn. Still enough remains to show that the stitching had been most carefully executed. Here also is shown the cording with stout ropes, which however has been preserved only at the upper or head end, the cordage near the foot end having decayed and fallen away.

2. Unusually large pack almost cube-shaped, thoroughly sewed up in an undyed cotton wrap, the whole laced round with ropes. It comes from the graves in the black earth, but the interior was so decayed that it had to be taken to pieces in the pit. The drawing has been made from sketches taken on the spot. The method of entombing this mummy pack is shown on Plate 5, Fig. 10.

PROPORTIONS:

	Fig. 1	Fig. 2
Height	0.90 meter	1.80 meter
Breadth	0.30 "	0.50 "
Diameter	0.20 "	0.40 "
Compass	— "	2.00 "



Large With Square Pattern.



Large With Square Pattern.

PLATE 27.

TWO SIMPLY EQUIPPED MUMMIES DIVERSELY PACKED.

($\frac{1}{10}$ of the natural size.)

Fig. 1. Mummy taken from a grave belonging to the group of graves in the black earth (Plate 1. 6). The irregular form presented by this mummy pack is due to the uneven pressure caused by the masses of earth thrown in to fill up the pit. The outer wrapping consists of a coarse cotton material, which has mouldered away to a deep brown. The interior was also found to be in a very bad state of preservation. The cording is done in the usual careful way specially characteristic of the mummies of this group of graves. The ends of the strings made of plaited reed grass and turned upwards in the illustration indicate how the mummy-pack was let down into the grave.

2. Poorly furnished mummy from the north part of the Necropolis. It affords an example of a style of interment, in which were provided none but the scantiest ceremonies, insufficient to conceal the form of the body. This circumstance here discloses the special peculiarity that the corpse assumes, not the usual squat, but rather a sitting attitude within its integument, with the legs trussed under.

The large cotton cloth used in the packing is so disposed as to allow two of the ends to be knotted over the breast. A string also served for simply cording it up.

PROPORTIONS:

	Fig. 1.	—	Fig. 2.
Height	0.30 metre	—	0.44 metres.
Breadth	0.20 "	—	0.15 "
Diameter back and front	— "	—	0.20 "
Length of shank	— "	—	0.25 "



Cost. With Green Belt



Cost. With Green Belt

PLATE 28.

MUMMIES OF CHILDREN.

(1/2 of the natural size.)

Children were generally interred like adults, only the whole equipment was less sumptuous, and a relatively large number of the bodies were fastened full length on a thick bed of rushes, or on the netted trestle serving as a cradle. As already mentioned, many of the little bodies were deposited in a common wrapping with adults (Plate 11), or else laid on one of the large mummy packs (Plate 25, Fig. 2). Instead of implements or insignia, their toys were placed with the children in the grave (Plates 88—91), or domestic pets buried with them, doubtless their playmates in life (Plate 34a). The present and following Plate figure a number of infant mummies, illustrating the various methods of equipment.

Fig. 1. Child mummy packed in skins and corded round like the inner mummy pack, Plate 17, Fig. 2 and Plate 20, Fig. 1. Here also the hairy side of the skin is turned inwards, and the whole was originally wrapped in a coarse cotton cloth. — Height = 0.3; breadth = 0.2; diameter = 0.2 meter.

2. Child's body, as found inside the mummy pack represented in Fig. 1. The knees are drawn upwards, the hands pressed against the temples, the head covered with cloths, amongst which is some cotton protecting the face. Between the knee and left arm a maize cob has been thrust. — Height = 0.2 meter.

3. Mummy of a little girl stretched lengthwise on a bed of cloths and rushes. The body is thoroughly dried and absolutely uninjured. The only ornaments are some raw undyed cotton bands fastened round the wrists and ankles, apparently representing some more costly decorations. The body was wrapped in cotton and cloths, and the whole enveloped in matting and in a coarse undyed cotton cloth as in Fig. 5 of Plate 29. — Length from top to toe = 0.3 meter.

4. Child mummy in simple covering and roughly corded. Bound up in the wrapping near the head is visible a large dish which presumably contained food. The representation shows the position in which the mummy was found in the grave. — Height = 0.3; breadth = 0.2 meter.

5. Child mummy wrapped in a white cotton material, and provided with implements, which had doubtless served as toys. The reed and wooden rods with the top-shaped wooden plugs suspended to them (Plate 87, Figs. 6—9) may be presumed to represent weaving implements, such as the child had fashioned in playful imitation of its parents' pursuit. Inserted in the outer covering of the pack is also one of those sepulchral tablets, such as are often found with adults in large numbers (Plates 15 and 32). The head end is covered by a shallow gourd plaited round with straw. — Height = 0.3; breadth = 0.2; diameter = 0.2 meter.



PLATE 29.

I. INFANT MUMMIES.

($\frac{1}{2}$ of the natural size.)

In connection with Plate 28, the upper portion of the present illustration shows five additional mummies of children as under:

- Fig. 1. An outstretched child wrapped in matting, attached to a wooden frame originally used as a cradle (see Plate 90, Fig. 3). The wooden sticks of the frame are bound together with twisted strings of human hair.
2. A small babe, apparently scarcely born, wrapped in swathes and bound up in bast cordage.
3. Body of a female child stripped of all covering, the legs trussed under as in the mummy Plate 24, Fig. 1.
4. Unpacked body of a girl with a small clay vase on her lap.
5. Outstretched body of a child wrapped in matting.

2. TATTOOED AND PAINTED LIMBS.

($\frac{1}{2}$ of the natural size.)

Of the many mummies taken from their coverings on the spot, a great number betray clear traces of painting, limited however to the arms and hands, or to larger surfaces on the upper part of the body. The seemingly black and mostly elegant drawings represent simple lines, stars, darts and such like patterns, whose motives reappear also on the materials of the garments. Professor Virchow's examination has shown that there is here no question of a superficial painting liable to be effaced, but that the colouring matter permeates the tissue of the cuticle. The interesting fact is thus established that the widely-diffused practice of tattooing was known also to the ancient Egyptians.

Besides this method of adorning the skin, a species of red painting also prevailed, seemingly, however, limited to the face. The features of adult as well as infant mummies are not unfrequently colored with a thick coating of a red colour, protected by a layer of cotton. The colouring matter is occasionally laid on very thinly.

Fig. 6. Child's head painted red.

7. Upper part of a body with tattooed breast.
8. Right fore-arm and hand with tattooed bracelets round the wrist.
9. The same with a richer design.
10. Right upper and fore-arm adorned with a frequently recurring cross-shaped design.
11. Left arm and hand with a rich pattern.
12. Left fore-arm and hand.
13. Piece of skin from the breast with cruciform tattooing.
14. The same embellished with frequently recurring and regularly disposed darts.



[Fig. 1-3-vi, Fig. 4-vi]

PLATE 30.

DECORATION OF THE BODY — SECTION OF A SIMPLE MUMMY.

(Figs. 1, 11; Figs. 2, 10, 13 of the natural size).

Wrapped in many circumvents, the body was seated in the heart of the mummy pack, well protected and diversely adorned. It was strayed in bracelets, necklaces and rings, while special care was lavished on the head-dress. As the scale on which the mummies are represented excludes all such details, a few heads and limbs are here reproduced in $\frac{1}{10}$ of the natural size, for the purpose of illustrating the various adornments of the body. The centre of the Plate is occupied by the section of one of those simpler mummies, which are destitute of the false head.

Fig. 1: Section of the mummy represented on Plate 23. As with the false-headed mummies figured on Plates 19 and 29, the simpler mummy packs are also substantially composed of two distinct wrappings. The difference between the two classes is perceptible only in the outward form and style of decoration.

Figs. 2—17: Mummy heads.

2. Face veiled by a cotton wrap and netting.
3. Child's head wrapped in pieces of a leather-ornamented material.
4. Head still partly veiled in cotton. The layer of cotton lying on the hair is retained by an open-worked cotton fabric. As a finishing ornament a brown cloth embellished with many-coloured woollen strings is drawn over the occiput, and made fast by a red fillet. This head is remarkable for its metal decoration. The eyes are covered by irregularly shaped silver plates; a bit of silver-leaf is stuck to the cotton near the region of the brow and a little higher up two copper needles have been inserted.
5. Occiput covered by a bandage decked with fringes, a strap serving for a fillet.
6. A gibbon of a rich design is wound round the head.
7. Face partly covered with cotton, the hair retained by a strap.
8. Filler composed of several strings.
9. Hair protected by a fine net.
10. A net of many-coloured worsted encloses the cotton fabric laid on the head.
11. Head covered with a cap of coarse worsted.

Figs. 12—16: Limbs.

12. A mummy's left hand, the fingers bound together with strings and clasping a reed tube full of colouring-matter.
13. Inner view of a hand with two reed tubes.
14. A mummy's left hand adorned with three rings and holding a little packet of cotton.
15. Right hand of the same mummy with two rings on the middle finger.
16. A mummy's foot, the toes bound together with a string.



PLATE 31.

BANNER-LIKE DECORATIONS.

(Figs. 1-6 and 8-11, of Vol. I; Fig. 7, of full animal size.)

The gifts lavished on the dead are of two kinds, consisting both of domestic utensils and tools of daily use, probably the property of the departed, and of objects either specially set apart for the decoration of the graves, or which had been used in the solemn rites possibly associated with the interment. The present and following plates will serve to illustrate those gifts which it may be presumed belonged to the latter category. And here the first place must be taken by the banner-like decorations, as the most striking representatives of this class.

Although perhaps not very frequently, there still occur reeds four metres and upwards long, whose banner-like appearance is produced by the many-coloured tufts of llama wool decorating their upper ends below the points. The manner of their occurrence in the graves is indicated in the section, Plate 10, Figs. 3-36.

- Fig. 1. Banner-like decorations (dances?) exactly as found in the grave. The shank has been broken in three pieces in order to find room in the grave. The coloured woollen tuft is wrapped in a cloth, beyond which nothing protrudes except the spear-shaped point made of a hard palm wood (*Chonta*).
2. Upper portion of a standard with black and red woollen tufts. *Chonta* point and cloth, the latter, as shown in Fig. 1 enveloping the whole as a protection against the sand and dust of the grave.
3. A similar object with a three-coloured woollen tuft.
4. Another, the woollen tuft being here represented by a lambs cloth, also wrapped in a covering.
5. and 6. Others, both ornamented with feathers instead of the woollen tuft.
7. The woollen adornment of the banner-like decoration consists of a net specially prepared for this purpose, with the variegated worsted knitted into the meshes. The illustration shows in its natural size a piece of the inside of the material wrought into the form of a cylindrical covering.
8. A short reed to which is attached a cotton cloth of a coarse texture. Reeds of this description purposely broken are not very rarely met in certain classes of graves.
9. and 10. Pointed sticks on which are set clay vessels, the bottom of which is pierced through for the purpose. The section, Fig. 4, Plate 10, shows the occurrence of these staves, which doubtless served as land-marks the more easily to discover burial-places that had already been used. The clay vessels themselves are represented on a larger scale on Plate 98, Figs. 9 and 11.



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(fig. 1. a. & 1. b. fig. 2. a. & 2. b.)

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PLATE 32.

THREAD-WOUND RODS; CROSSES AND SEPULCHRAL TABLETS.

(Figs. 1—22, 27a; Fig. 23—24, 25, of the natural size.)

Amongst the most frequent decorative objects associated with the mummies are the reed staves or rods round which are wound bright threads, as represented in Figs. 1—12. Two or more slender reeds are most commonly joined together in one staff. Great variety is displayed in the adjustment of the colours of the threads, different patterns being produced according as they are wound horizontally or obliquely. The rods most commonly occur in the greatest number, either alone or grouped in bundles, stuck in the sand of the grave near the dead. More rarely they are attached to the mummy itself, examples of which are afforded on Plates 10 and 23.

The case is precisely the same with the so-called "crosses", which are also found in large numbers loose in the sand of the graves. They likewise serve to decorate the false heads (Plates 12 and 21), or are attached to the mummy packs themselves. Some of these crosses are also met in the wack-baskets. They consist of split reeds bound crosswise together, round which bright threads are spun in varying thickness, so as to present a square or rhomboid surface, on which diverse-coloured stripes repeat the form of the whole figure on a continuously smaller scale.

On this plate one description only is represented of the so-called sepulchral tablets — those formed of bright woven materials. The painted tablets will be brought together on the following plate. All these tablets are put together of split reeds made fast to cross sticks. The frame thus formed, which is mostly square and only in exceptional cases round, is attached to a longer rod often spun round or adorned with bright threads or materials, and this rod serves to support the whole. The piece of cloth spread over the tablet and fastened together behind is adorned only in front with bright interwoven patterns often of peculiar design. Here the ornamental work is as a rule carried out in wool on a cotton material. The cloths seem to be in part specially prepared for this purpose, as indicated both by the form and size of the whole piece, and by the way in which the coloured patterns are applied.

Figs. 1—10. Rods spun round with bright threads, the first four bearing cotton lappets. When two lappets are attached to one rod, one of them is usually of white, the other of brown cotton.

11 and 12. A bundle of discs or rods elegantly ornamented. The rod bearing the radiating threads, to which is suspended the ring adorned with little wooden balls, is inserted into the hollow of one of the large reeds and fastened with thread.

13—22. Various forms of the so-called crosses, with the methods of binding them together.

23—31. Sepulchral tablets, covered with woven materials, diversely treated. Plate 33, Fig. 11, shows the back of one of these tablets, where we see how the reeds were put together and the material made fast.



(fig. 1-12 = 10, fig. 13-22 = 11)

PLATE 33.

PAINTED SEPULCHRAL TABLETS.

(1/3 of the natural size.)

Of these objects, assuredly amongst the most noteworthy associated with the dead, a selection only can here be offered; for they occur in nearly all the graves, either singly or in numbers, packed and tied up in bundles, sometimes stuck in the sand by theummies (Plate 10, Figs. 1, 3 and 4), sometimes wrapped in cloth.

A frame of tabular form made of reeds and covered with a white cotton fabric, whose edges are stitched together behind, is attached to a pole, short at top and projecting to a greater length downwards. On the front is a slightly sketched design in red and black lines, while a winding or undulating border usually runs round the sides. Nearly all the space within this border is occupied by a human figure surrounded by isolated symbols or ornaments. The head and features of the conventionalised or rather caricatured figure is out of all proportion with the small body, which is often merely suggested by a few strokes. Of comparatively rare occurrence are the circular tablets, or those showing animal forms or other designs, to the exclusion of the human figure.

The object or meaning of these tablets has hitherto remained unexplained. Whether they are merely sepulchral decorations, or charms to comfort the evil spirits, or indications of rank and social position are questions, which can no longer be answered.

Fig. 1. The features and high head-dress of a human figure may be recognised represented by concentric black and red lines. To the short arms are attached unsheathed three-fingered hands, the right holding some object, while body and legs are arbitrarily indicated. The legs are in fact twice reproduced in black and red lines. The space between the figure and border is occupied by six simple designs, two black and four red on either side.

2. The human figure comparatively simple and distinct, distinguished by large ear ornaments, with designs similar to those of Fig. 1, but varying in number and disposition.

3. Highly fantastic figure with diverse ornamentations; the space in the corners cut off by designs, of which the upper two show a bird-motif, such as frequently occurs on earthenware and woven fabrics (see Plates 52, Fig. 1, and 94, Fig. 7).

4. This is doubtless meant to represent a figure clothed down to the feet.

5. Like 4, only more childlike and ruder; both with almost identical embellishments.

6. Relatively well proportioned figure, departing greatly, especially in the form of the head, from the previous types.

7. Large head, trunk scarcely suggested; the whole simply executed in red lines.

8. Same type in red and black lines.

9. Small tablet with 12 animal (?) figures, 7 red, 5 black, grouped in 4 lines.

10. Round tablet without human figure.

11. Back view of a tablet showing the reedwork and method of fastening the cotton covering.



PLATE 33a.

PAINTED GRAVE TABLETS (CONTINUED).

($\frac{1}{4}$ of the natural size.)

Notwithstanding a general resemblance in their main features, the designs of these tablets betray so much variety that it becomes important to compare a considerable number of them.

- Fig. 1. Here the human figure is formed of black lines connected at right angles, with complimentary red lines. A wide top-piece covers the head, which consists of two small rectangles, leaving room only to indicate the eyes, while the mouth, placed rather too low down, is suggested by a red stroke. The arms are bent downwards; hands and feet with triple articulation. Within the red and black frame the figure is encircled by crosses, dots and a conventional star.
2. Human figure consisting of two disconnected parts; triangular head and body; hands and feet with two articulations; frame of red and black dovetailed teeth.
 3. Human figure filling most of the space, which is enclosed only by a narrow edging. Surface painting distinguishes the wide body, which is rounded off below, and to which the triangular head is fitted above. Hands with five, feet with three articulations; crenelled head gear; necklace suggested by dots; the corners of the ground-surface filled in with rectangular sharply edged ornaments.
 4. Human figure formed of straight and curved black lines; head semi-circular; feet with two articulations; meandering frame.
 5. Human figure like Fig. 1 but outlined in red. The square head is connected by a neck with the trunk; frame corresponding to that of Fig. 2; central figure encircled by rings furnished with hooks.
 6. Figure outlined in red with trapeze-shaped head; a black club-like instrument in the right hand; a similar object in red rests on the left foot; left arm missing.
 7. Figure strongly outlined in black with trapeze-shaped head, holding a red and a black object in the hands; large head-dress; the whole encircled by the usual objects.
 8. Human figure outlined in black; with oval head and body; two club-shaped objects in the hands of the outstretched arms; edge formed of a repeatedly recurring bird ornament. Another bird ornament on one side of the figure forms the only decoration of the ground-surface.
 9. Very large-headed and long-legged human figure with a black club-shaped implement in both hands. The design of the frames is uniform in Figs. 6—9, and their surface is filled in with hooked rings and squares.
 10. Human figure in two sections; head rounded off below and larger than the body; hands with same implement as in Figs. 6—9.
 11. Human figure essentially differing in design from all the others; two enigmatical animal forms held in both arms; frame of alternate red and black notched triangles.
 12. Peculiar grave tablet, round and without human figure; centre occupied by a worm-like form surrounded by other smaller figures. Designed in two shades of brown.



PLATE 34.



SEPULCHRAL DEPOSITS.

(Fig. 1 = 2/3; Figs. 2-10 = 1/2; Figs. 11-15 = 1/3 of the natural size.)

Except the garments used as the outer coverings of the mummy packs, all the objects figured on the following plates had been sunk into the ground with the body as parting gifts. A few were found at the bottom of the graves by the side of the packs. But the majority were embedded within the various wrappings of the dead, either carefully collected in small bundles, or else packed in baskets and vessels. A series of such deposits is here shown exactly in the state in which they were removed from the pits. Two distinct categories of such gifts may be distinguished: (a) woven fabrics and household utensils; (b) provisions.

Fig. 1. Workbasket wrapped in a cloth (Plates 85, 86).

- 2 and 3. Pieces of cloth and sundry trifles collected in a bundle.
4. The same in a net.
5. Cotton for spinning in a net basket.
6. Implements for making nets tied up in a cotton cloth.
7. Spindles &c. packed in a piece of gobelins work.
8. Ornamented calabash with provisions, a head-band (Plate 75) and a tendena (Plate 77) lying on top. The calabash itself is contained in a piece of basket-work.
9. Clay vessel with beans and fruits enveloped in a cloth.
10. Earthenware dish with shells (*mytilus*), grains of maize and a red head-band, the whole covered with a wicker-work lid.
11. Two calabashes fitted one above the other, containing black beans and little crayfish.
12. Net with maize cobs and yuca.
13. Net with yuca.
14. Net with two of the wooden utensils figured on Plate 87.
15. Fine string closely wound up in a net, presumably fishing gear.



PLATE 34a.

ANIMALS AS SEPULCHRAL OFFERINGS.

MATting USED AT BURIALS.

(Figs. 1-4 = $\frac{1}{10}$; Fig. 5 = $\frac{1}{10}$; Fig. 6 = $\frac{1}{10}$; Fig. 7-9 = $\frac{1}{10}$ of the natural size.)

In the graves are often found the bodies of animals mostly much decayed and dismembered, but often also well and even perfectly preserved according to the greater or less care taken in depositing them. The pets, living playthings of the children, are often carefully wrapped in cloths or placed in the work-baskets. But the dogs and lamas, several specimens of which occur in separate pits, are less carefully treated, and often deposited without any covering. For the determination of the bird remains we are indebted to Dr. Reichenow, for that of the other animals to Prof. Nehring, to whose thorough investigations Plates 117-119 and accompanying text are devoted.

Fig. 1. Guinea-pig, either *Cavia cobaya*, or at least closely related (see Pl. 119).

2. Dried Peruvian rat (*Hesperomys* sp.), which may possibly have met its death by an accident in the sand of some pit (see Pl. 119).

3. Dried Frog. In this case also it is doubtful whether the animal was intentionally placed in the grave, or only got buried in the sand by chance.

4. Dove (or pigeon?), one of the small species by no means rare on the Peruvian seaboard. From a work-basket.

5. Parrot (*Chrysotis farinosa*); undoubtedly a great pet, as shown by the coral collar and the ornaments attached to the feet. The species is widely diffused, being met in Brazil, Guiana, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru, consequently both east and west of the Cordilleras. Found wrapped in cloths with a child mummy.

6. Mummy of a dog (*Canis ingae*), showing how the animal with its legs bound fast together was consigned to the grave (see Plates 117 and 118).

7, 8, and 9. Diversely platted mats, such as occur in the graves partly for wrapping up the bodies, partly to protect the mummy packs against the heaped up sand.



Fig. 1.



(Fig. 1. - 10. Fig. 1. - 10. Fig. 1. - 10. Fig. 1. - 10.)



